ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,054—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

S. S. "HIMALAYA."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by "Himalaya" may be sent to the Ship at the PRINCES DOCK, before 8 A.M., on FRIDAY, 4th May, or to the P. & O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, up to 9 A.M. on SATURDAY, 5th May. A STEAM BARGE leaves the Apollo Bunder, at Noon, on Day of Sailing, to convey Passengers on Board, and only Hand Packages will be received on that Launch.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
P.&O.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
P.&O.	SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
					FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
†	ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horta	1st June.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
†	ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I.	GANGES	4936	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
†	ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN: GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIA	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 1st, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

LUNDS LINE OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

THE First-Class Screw Steamer "BUNGAREE," 2,900 Tons Gross, Commander Arthur Burgess, R.N.R., will SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about the 9th Instant.
This Steamer has splendid Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Should sufficient inducement offer, Passengers may be landed at Plymouth.
For Rates of Passage money, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Fort, 1st May, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,650 tons, on the 5th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 3rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 2,937 Tons, Captain Sandilands, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 4th May, 1894.
Excellent accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ARTIFICIAL
LEGS, ARMS AND EYES.
Trusses, Belts, Surgical Elastic Goods,
Deformity Instruments, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
WE hold a very large Stock of these, which are made with great care and in the most artistic manner. Mobility can generally be obtained, but in all cases we can guarantee a perfect match in colour and accurate fit.
Price Rs. 10-8 each.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

BALLS, CRICKET—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble Seam ..... each	5 10	6 6
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	6 8	7 6
Eclipse composition.....each	2 2	2 8
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble do. do. each	6 8	7 6
Boys'..... each from	1 8	1 10
Boys'..... each to	2 4	2 10
BATS, All Cane, A quality.....each	11 14	13 4
Do. do. B " .....each	9 10	10 12
Do. do. C " .....each	7 6	8 4
BATS, Boys'.....each from	1 12	2 0
BATS, Boys'.....each to	3 8	3 10
Do. Patent Exceller..... each	16 14	19 4
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane.....each	13 8	15 4
Do. Frowd's Driver .....each	19 2	21 8
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box ...	11 14	13 4

FOOTBALL.
Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—	4 Rs. a.	5 Rs. a.	6 Rs. a.
Nos.....			
Cash.....each	7 6	7 14	9 0
Credit .....each	8 4	8 14	10 2

RUGBY BALLS—	4 Rs. a.	5 Rs. a.	6 Rs. a.
Nos.....			
Cash.....each	6 12	7 10	8 12
Credit .....each	7 10	8 8	9 12

	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls.....	4 0	4 8
Shin Guards..... per pair from	1 12	2 0
Shin Guards..... per pair to	2 4	3 6

Spare Insides, best Vulcanized-Rubber—

Nos.....	4 Rs. a.	5 Rs. a.	6 Rs. a.
Cash.....each	2 4	2 10	3 0
Credit .....each	2 10	2 14	3 6

TENNIS, BADMINTON, POLO.
GOLF. RACQUETS.
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR TRAVELLING.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,
3 FOR Rs. 16.

FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,
3 FOR Rs. 33.
NETT CASH or V. P. P.
Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise, Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.
Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil, Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"HEAD LINE."

S. S. "RAMORE HEAD," 2,913 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, on or about 7th May. Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accomodation for a limited number of Passengers. Steamer is at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, and Cabins can be seen any time on application to Steward. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL,"

Arrived 1st May, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "JANETA," arrived from GLASGOW, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from alongside the Steamer, which is now discharging in Stream.

All Claims for damages, &c., must be adjusted before the Steamer's Departure, otherwise the Steamer will not be responsible for same under any circumstances whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1894.

NOTICE.—SITE No. 27, on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on the 15th May, 1894, at 10 A.M.

2. The Sale is subject to Confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

TO BE LET.—AN OFFICE, in Meadow Street. For Rent apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
9, Green Street.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, a Large, Nice, Commodious, Airy FIRST FLOOR, in Hornby Row, suitable for Boarding House or a Chummery. For Rent and other particulars apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
9, Green Street.

TO BE LET.—A Well-furnished FLAT, on the Esplanade. For Rent and other particulars apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
9, Green Street.

TO BE LET.—A Nice Airy GROUND FLOOR, in Hornby Row. Rent, Rs. 40. Apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
9, Green Street.

TO BE LET.—A Nice Airy BUNGALOW, at Byculla, either Whole or in Part. For Rent and particulars apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
9, Green Street.

TO BE LET.—Several other RESIDENCES, SHOPS and OFFICES, in Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Mazagon, Grant Road and such other localities. For Rent and other particulars apply to

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.
9, Green Street.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,

BREECHES-MAKERS,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PARWATIBAI (Widow of VANDRAWANDAS LAXMONJI), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

JAVERILAL VANDRAWANDAS, the Son of the said Deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 20th Day of April, 1894.

JAVERILAL VANDRAWANDAS,
In Person.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

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FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

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NOTICES.

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R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th April, 1894.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are Invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

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Matheran, 18th April, 1894.

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NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 10th Day of May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1894.
2. To Sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To Elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 22nd May, 1894, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May, 1894, for Excavations and Foundations of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esqr., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

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I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Actg. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

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FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
ROMANBANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
BankofMadras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge....	5,000	100	100	16 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartar Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai BankingCorporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	240
Cockilay Bathia	500	50	50	12	44
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Do. New issue.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gayer&Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.....	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs.22-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Meeks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
MapierHotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5
MapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	170
Orient al Loan....	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	£1,000	1,000	19	400
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treasher & Co..	2,000	500	100	80	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

COTTON PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly Rs.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct dvd	Rs80
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	4 dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cavenpor Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	2 dvd Rs.	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	107½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	192½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	302½
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	Nil	1,240
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	105
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy...	450	500	500	30	410
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4	455
Khanguin.....	340	450	450	Nil	115
Mahapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld..	300	500	500	63	380
Mercantile..	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	100
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	Nil	385
New Berar.....	1,200	125	500	Nil	540
New Indian....	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales.....	1,100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	60
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	1,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld..	275	300	all	16	215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1005

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	800	1,500	1,00	90	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian...	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	500	500	500	25	200
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.....	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	--	760
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 10	540xd
Cocria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.....	5,688	100	100	Rs. 15	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500		315xd
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	10 pr. ct	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	500
Framjee Petit..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000		645
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	515
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,165
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	285
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	510
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khanguan Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	105	35per ct	147
Lord Remy Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		600
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	25 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,562½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Gocaldas	1,05	1,000	1,000	85	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	Nil.	pr.
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	75
National	500	1,000	1,000		305
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	305
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Soonderdas.....	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,360	250	250	12½	155
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	55
Vasiabhunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	990	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,0	1,000	25	200
Western India.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8
China Leaf	"	27-11 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	27-3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-0 "
Australia do.	"	23-0
Bombay do.	"	17-12
English Sovereigns	"	17-11
Do. Dragons.....	"	26
Bar Silver 17 Betteroos	"	26
Do. 17½ do.	"	26 Nominal.
Carolas Dollars	"	185
Mexican do.	"	210-
-Francs	"	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5-30 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered the dock yesterday. The steamer Castanos left it on Monday, and the steamer Sabarmati yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ramorehead entered the dock on Monday and the steamers Rohilla and Pachumba yesterday. The steamers Longship, Vasna, and Imperatrix left it on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 2nd May, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 45, viz.,—1s. 1d. per rupee.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for April, 1894. Daily average attendance, 216·80; admissions, 2,395; prevailing diseases, fevers, measles, and modified small-pox.

A MISSING WIFE.—Rama Tooka, residing at Bhandari Street, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Jankee, aged twenty years, left home on Monday, and has not since been heard of. The woman when last seen was wearing ornaments, of the value of Rs. 73.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Shripatty Babaji, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Parel Road, and employed at the Lord Reay Mills, Ferguson Road, had his right arm accidentally broken in two places, while oiling the machinery, at 3-30 p.m., on Monday. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

RUN OVER BY A SHIGRAM.—Mackan Prag, a labourer, aged thirty-two years, residing at Pinjrapole, was, on Monday, taken to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from fractures of three of his ribs, caused by having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a shigram, at Kawasji Patell Tank Road.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed to the Sessions Motiram Saligram and a woman, named Kushni, who were brought up on remand and charged, by Inspector Wilson, with kidnapping Ganga, a minor, aged twelve years, from the lawful guardianship of her aunt Moghri.

A JAIL-BIRD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson again charged Thakersey Hurjivan, a notorious character, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 125, belonging to a woman, named Bhagoo. The facts of the case had previously been reported. The Magistrate convicted the accused, against whom stood several previous convictions, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Byculla, regarding the death of Narotam Coober, aged twenty-three years, lately a clerk in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway, Goods Department, residing at Bhooleshwar. On Monday, the deceased while on his way from the Railway Infirmary, at Byculla, to his office, at Wari Bander, attempted to cross the line at Byculla, near the new engine-shed, but was knocked down and run over by the Thana passenger train. The deceased was horribly mutilated and cut to pieces, and died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANNOYING A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sadick Ali, a Mogul, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner, on the public road. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. John Marshall was driving along Two Tanks Road when the accused came in front of the carriage, removed the whip from the sachet, and having struck Mr. Marshall gently on the face ran away. He was pursued by Mr. Marshall, who arrested him, and gave him into the custody of the police. In defence accused urged that he was pushed by Mr. Marshall's horse and that when he shoved the horse away Mr. Marshall struck him with the whip. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

A PERSISTENT MENDICANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of [illegible] Mr. Mir, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Wilson, with begging for alms in a public place, at Carnac Road, on the 30th April. From the evidence adduced it appeared that on Saturday evening a European lady was driving in a gharry from the direction of the Carnac Road to the Crawford Markets. The accused ran after the carriage and begged for alms. The lady replied she had no change. On this the accused, who spoke English fluently, made use of foul language, and abused her. A police sowar who was doing duty near the markets was called and accused was taken into custody. On four previous occasions the accused had been convicted and punished for similar offences. He pleaded guilty this time also, and was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

(Before RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAMOOKHRAM A. MEHTA, Acting Third Judge.)

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE FEES.

W. R. KOOPOOSWAMY VS. RUTTONBAI.

MR. SORABJI BILLIMORIA appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cursondas Chubildas with Mr. Shamrao M. Rele.

This was a suit for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 100, being the amount of brokerage due by the defendant for having effected a sale of her house, at Colaba, at Rs. 5,000, the brokerage being agreed at the rate of one per cent. on Rs. 5,000, as per contract made between the parties on the 21st of December, 1891. The house was sold to Bhickibai, but the final conveyance was not executed as the Municipality gave notice to the defendant to pull down the building. Mr. Cursondas, on behalf of the defendant, denied his client's liability, contending that the suit was premature. It was expressly stipulated in the contract of sale that brokerage was to be paid on the completion of the conveyance, but as a matter of fact no conveyance had been executed.

Mr. Billimoria, on behalf of the plaintiff, urged that his client's duty was only to bring about an introduction of the parties. If the negotiations for a conveyance fell through it was not the fault of the plaintiff, who had done what he could, and was entitled to be paid for the pains he took. It was not mentioned in the contract that if no conveyance was executed, no brokerage was to be paid. The clause "brokerage to be paid on the signing of conveyance" ought to be so construed as to mean that the time for payment was only delayed till a certain event, and that at any rate the plaintiff would be entitled to recover the amount sued for by way of work done.

Mr. Cursondas replied that the Court could not go behind the special clause in the contract that the brokerage was to be paid at the time of executing the necessary conveyance. He submitted that there could only be one construction put upon the clause referred to by plaintiff's pleader, that brokerage was to be paid on a certain event taking place, and that event was the completion of the conveyance. He urged that there was no need of expressly mentioning that if no conveyance was executed, no brokerage was to be paid.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that he was of opinion that the suit must be dismissed. Undoubtedly it was a hard case, but there was an express stipulation in the contract that brokerage was to be paid on the completion of the conveyance. The Court dismissed the suit, and passed no order as to professional costs.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 3.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE

(near School of Art.)

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 3.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 147, 148 (part I) and 177.

The offertory for expenses of public worship.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 3.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 24th April 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 21st April 1894	1,016,840
Balance to be remitted from 22nd April 1894 to 31st March 1895.....	15,983,160

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association, (established at the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress) took place on Sunday morning at the D'Monte Reading Room and Library, at Bandora, kindly placed at the disposal of the Association by Dr. D. A. D'Monte. A large number of members attended. Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P., president of the Association, having taken the chair, the secretary, Mr. J. L. Britto, read an exhaustive report of the business transacted by the managing committee during the year 1893, together with an abstract of the accounts, balance-sheet, and the auditors' report. The report stated that although the Association had received no great accession of fresh members it was satisfactory to note that, except for a few casualties, the number on the register had been steadily maintained, the aggregate number of members on the roll being 1,128. So far as mere numerical strength was concerned, the committee were happy to say that the Association was on a firmer footing than any other Association of a kindred nature in Bombay. Nine meetings had been held in all, at which important subjects relating to the welfare of the community had been taken into consideration. The committee had addressed a letter to the Collector of Thana, requesting him to more readily issue licenses under the Arms' Act to the East Indians, residing in the Thana District, and another letter to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, submitting for his favourable consideration a suggestion which, if adopted, would prove very beneficial to such members of the East Indian community as were employed in that company, viz., to place them on a par with Eurasians for purposes of pay, etc. In compliance with the request made to the Association, the committee had caused enquiries to be made regarding the grievances of the people of Salsette and Bassein in connection with the present Abkari regulation and they hoped shortly to be able to memorialise Government on the subject. The Death Benefit Fund had done excellent work, having aided the families of several deceased members. The aggregate sum paid to the nominees from the establishment of the fund to the end of the year 1893 amounted to Rs. 7,855, of which Rs. 2,378 were paid during 1893. The Bombay East Indian Literary Society was inaugurated under the auspices of the Association in February, 1893. It has thirty-five members on the roll. At the monthly meetings many papers on literary and social subjects were read, followed by interesting and animated discussions. The primary English schools established by the Association in Salsette and Bassein, where schools were greatly needed, continued to flourish. In one school English, Sanskrit, and Marathi are taught and in the other English and Marathi. The schools were maintained by donations received from the Native Princes and some of the wealthy European and Native inhabitants of Bombay and other principal cities in India, by monthly subscriptions from some members of the East Indian community of Bombay and Salsette, and by the monthly contribution made to them by the Association. The best thanks of the Association were due to all the donors, especially to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Deposit and Loan Society established by the Association had aided several people, and was likely to spread its benefits to a larger extent in course of time. In 1893 Government were pleased, at the recommendation of the Association, to appoint the Rev. Father B. de Monte, D.D. and D.C.L., of the University of Rome, as a Fellow of the Bombay University, and Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of the High Court, and Dr. L. de Almeida, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., and L. M. (Edinburgh) as Justices of the Peace. The receipts of the Association during the year under review, including the previous year's balance were Rs. 2,276-1-6, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 322-4-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,953-13, of which Rs. 1,300 were invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities. The subscriptions and donations received in connection with the schools amounts to Rs. 836-15-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 803-15-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 32-15-7.

After some remarks made by Mr. E. G. Coelho, the report with its accompaniments was adopted and ordered to be printed. Messrs. P. M. de Almeida and J. V. de Penha were re-elected as auditors. With a vote of thanks to the president for his able conduct in the chair, and Dr. D. A. de Monte for having placed the reading-room at the disposal of the Association, the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL LATE COTTON.

THE following note on the Late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1893-94 is published.—

Explanatory.—There are generally speaking two cotton crops in Bengal, viz., the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather.

Under existing orders, returns are required from 23 districts in these Provinces in which cotton is grown. On enquiries recently made, it has been reported that only an early crop of cotton is grown in 11 districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Palamau, and that a late crop only is grown in seven districts, viz., Bankura, Birbhum, Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Champaran. Both the early and late varieties are grown in the following districts:—Midnapore, Monghyr, Bhagulpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri Angul and Dhoondmals, Manbhum and Singbhum. The district of Gaya, which appeared in the early cotton forecast, has been now omitted, both in the estimates of early and late cotton, as the Collector reports that the areas under cultivation (60 acres under early cotton and 40 acres under late cotton) are so nominal that forecasts seem unnecessary. A report on the early cotton crop was issued by this Department on the 8th December 1893. On subsequent enquiry, it was found that, owing to a misunderstanding among District Officers as to what is meant by the early crop and what by the late crop, some districts in which late cotton only is grown were included in the forecast of the early crop while in other cases it was found that areas returned as planted with early cotton really included cultivation both of the early and late varieties. It has been found necessary therefore to correct the figures furnished in the forecast of the early cotton crop, and to compile them in a revised statement which is hereto annexed.

The cultivation of cotton in these Provinces has, on the whole, very little commercial importance as compared with the cotton crops of other provinces. The Chittagong Hill Tracts is the only district in which cotton cultivation may be said to be increasing, and this is chiefly due to the extension of jum and plough cultivation. It is also the only district in which cotton is now grown for export. The produce of the other districts of Bengal is believed to be locally consumed. From statistics of area given in the attached statements, which it must be remembered are mere estimates, and are not based on measurements, it will be seen that out of the 22 districts of these Provinces included in the returns, nine districts only show areas under cotton exceeding 10,000 acres.

2. Area sown.—The total area under late cotton for the year 1893-94 appears from the estimates attached to this note to be 114,300 acres, as against 127,300 acres under the same crop in the previous year. The decrease is due generally to excess of rainfall, especially at the time of sowing. In Cuttack and Puri however the diminution in area is reported to be due to want of rain at the sowing time.

The revised figures for the early crop harvested in the cold weather of 1893-94 show 101,600 acres against 103,600 acres of the previous year.

3. Character of the crop.—Assuming that 20 annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, and 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, in Birbhum, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Angul alone is the outturn of the late cotton reported to be average or above the average. The crop is less than 8 annas in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore, Muzaffarpur, Puri, and Manbhum. In other places, the crop is estimated to be between half an average crop and a full average crop. Taking the arithmetical mean of the figures of outturn of all the cotton-growing districts, the late crop may be estimated to yield an outturn of 11 1-3 annas, or about three-fourths of an average crop. The comparatively low outturn may be attributed to excess of rain during the year. Floods are also reported to have affected the crops adversely in most of the districts of the Patna Division. The revised figures for the early crop harvested in the cold weather of 1893-94 show a two-thirds crop.

THE OUTLOOK IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's season reports in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather hot and cloudy with slight rain in places. Scarcity beginning to be felt in Saugor, but is being met by supplementary relief works. Grain is being imported into the district in increased quantities, and prices continue steady. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. The Saugor report reads:—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. 7,448 maunds of grain import into Saugor during the week. Supplementary relief works started in each of the four tahsils. Reports being received that scarcity is making itself felt. Prices rising.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOT IN CHINA.

THE following is the account given by a native paper of a recent anti-missionary riot at Yangchow:—The people at a place called Iling, about twelve miles from Yangchow, have succeeded in demolishing the house of a Scandinavian missionary called Helgesen, who recently settled there. The riot arose from various causes. A short time ago while Mr. Helgesen happend to be walking in the streets a little child called him a 'foreign devil,' whereupon the former, it is claimed by the natives, caught hold of the child and shut him up in his house giving him a lecture in the meanwhile on the impropriety of calling a stranger such uncourteous names. The child's parents hearing of this gathered a crowd and the missionary seeing that matters were becoming serious immediately released him. The next day the missionary proceeded to the city of Yangchow to complain of the people, at the magistrate's "yamen." Upon arriving there he gave the wheelbarrow man who carried him the sum of 150 cash, which the latter, however, considered too little, and a dispute accordingly began between rider and carrier. The result was that the latter had to give way to the muscular Christianity that was being inculcated upon his corporal substance by the Scandinavian missionary. The wheelbarrow man then returned to Iling and gathering a mob of congenial spirits proceeded to the missionary's house in order to pull it down. The petty official in the village finding himself unable to repress the impending riot reported to the chehsien at Yangchow, who immediately did so in person. Having done this he returned to Yangchow, and the next day a proclamation from him appeared warning the people of Iling and vicinity from committing such over acts against the missionaries. On the 20th of March at about 1 o'clock a.m. Mr. Helgesen, with two or three companions, being seen by the natives proceeding countrywards for a long walk, the mob immediately took advantage of the circumstance by proceeding forthwith to demolish the domicile of the objectionable stranger. Hence, before the missionary and his companions had proceeded very far on their walk, their footsteps were arrested by the sound of loud cries from the mob and the crashing of beams and walls that seemed to proceed from the direction of their house. By the time they had arrived on the scene the house was three-fourths demolished, and the missionary seeing that the blood of the mob was up and fearing worse consequences, thought it best to retire from the place for the time. The military stationed in the vicinity, hearing of the roit then appeared, of course, too late as usual, and accordingly stayed to protect the ruins. No one appears to have been hurt. We hear that the Consul-General of the missionary concerned has already been communicated with upon the subject.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delmi	29·705	W S W	1	105·9	73·9	17	...	5·89	+2·73
Agra	29·729	N W	3	103·0	73·8	18	...	2·53	+1·19
Cawnpore..	29·758	S W	3	105·4	69·1	23	...	1·17	...
Allahabad..	29·765	E N E	3	107·1	71·3	32	...	3·98	+1·86
Jhansi	29·747	S S W	1	103·2	76·2	12	...	4·42	+2·80
Jacobabad..	29·670	Calm	5	113·7	77·1	60	...	1·22	+0·22
Karachi.....	29·791	W S W	9	92·6	76·3	76	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·772	W	11	103·9	82·5	31	...	2·90	+1·65
Deesa	29·828	W S W	9	107·9	72·5	50	...	2·22	+1·74
Ahmedabad	29·864	Calm	3	105·4	75·0	62	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·767	W	18	101·1	69·9	83	...	0·37	+0·11
Rajkot	29·854	W	12	98·3	70·2	52	...	1·55	+1·05
Veraval.....	29·883	W S W	11	86·2	77·7	87	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·786	W	11	101·9	73·6	44	...	2·77	+1·81
Indore.....	29·816	N W	5	102·1	73·1	49	...	2·81	+1·76
Saugor.....	29·788	Calm	4	105·4	69·6	19	...	4·31	+2·44
Jubbulpore	29·782	S	2	101·5	77·7	57	...	6·46	+4·33
Khandwa....	29·8·7	W	11	104·7	81·8	43	...	1·11	-0·55
Raipur	29·735	S S W	4	106·0	78·6	19	...	1·03	-1·52
Nagpur	29·726	N N W	7	109·8	78·4	14	...	0·42	-0·23
Amraoti.....	29·746	W N W	5	106·7	78·8	23	...	1·57	-1·31
Akola.....	29·778	W	2	106·7	79·8	35	...	2·93	-0·13
Surat	29·882	W S W	8	94·7	78·1	68	...	0·77	+0·52
Malegaon....	29·830	W S W	10	102·9	74·1	55	...	1·81	+0·23
Bombay	29·907	W S W	8	87·0	79·0	70	...	2·91	+1·02
Poona.....	29·913	W N W	14	98·5	68·9	56	...	2·91	+0·60
Aurangabad	29·858	N W	6	103·6	72·2	42	...	5·00	...
Sholapur....	29·876	N W	14	102·2	73·0	43	...	0·72	-2·02
Ratnagiri....	29·925	N W	7	90·8	79·8	59	...	0·39	-0·53
Belgaum	29·917	W N W	7	88·8	64·4	70	...	8·11	+3·99
Goa	29·932	N N E	11	90·1	82·4	74	...	4·13	...
Karwar.....	29·913	N N W	11	91·3	74·1	71	...	2·84	+1·70
Mangalore....	29·933	N	3	89·3	74·4	73	...	8·15	+3·16
Calicut	29·929	N	15	89·3	76·5	68	...	19·52	+8·15
Cochin	29·927	N N E	M	89·3	75·6	80	...	15·88	-1·78
Bangalore...	29·943	W S W	8	87·8

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL, NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vias Jugjeewan Harjeewan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or foras freehold salt batty vacant land, containing by admeasurement 1,414 square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort, at Parel, near Elphinstone Road, at the western side of B. B. & C. I. Railway, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi and now in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly occupied by Thacker Anundjee Canjee, and at present by the said Jugjeewan Hurjiwan, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 281 and 537, and new No.—, and new Survey No. 1-2553, standing in the name of the said Jugjeewan Hurjiwan, bounded on the east by the public road leading from De Lisle Road to Elphinstone Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Memon Jooma Sukoor, on the north by the New Foras Road, and on the south by the water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Belvedere House," Worlee, near Mama Hajani, the very valuable entire house hold furniture by Roberts and others, rich grassware, crockery and plateware, American buggy, horse, garden, &c., the property of F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST [illegible] AT THE ABOVE-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay Arab pony, "Senator." 13-3, has played polo and goes well in harness.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 8 years old, about 14 hands, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 very handsome bay Australian mare, goes well in harness.
1 goat and cart and one buffalo.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Ahmed Mahomed Musharf's Stables, Belassis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

The horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furniture, belonging to A. C. LLOYD, Esq., leaving for Calcutta, At his Residence, Old Ice House, next to Great Western Hotel, On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, 1894.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. S. Thacker and Co, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made complete suits of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by special Madrasee carpenters under their own supervision, China and Japanese curiosities, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE

Of Very Valuable Household Furniture,

By Wimbridge and John Roberts,

At Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m.,

The Property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayan Daboorker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging lamps, pier glasses, &c., the property of Gordhandas Gooculdas Tejpal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the propriy on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PURE MAGENTA DYE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21—

By order of the concerned, and on account and the risk of the defaulting indentor, Venilal Motilal—

V.B. 494-895-6—1 case diamond green 100 ℔lb tins.
V.B. 629-50-3—4 „ rubby dye red 100, one lb. tins.
„ —57-60—4 „ „ „ „
„ —68-71—4 „ „ „ „
V.B. 436-897-900, 969-73, 949-53, 1003-7—20 cases magenta dye.
V.B. 376-85—2 cases superior Congo, red, each 100 one lb. tins.
V.B. 31-35—2 „ new magenta crystal, each 200 ℔lb. tins.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1894.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

☞At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FRENCH-POLISHEDI FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jamnadas Manecklal Surati, traded as J. M. Surati and Co., an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 102, Kalbadevi Road (next to the Post Office), consisting neat and plain drawing and dining room chairs, sofas, easy and folding chairs, cabinets and almirahs with mirrors, benches, whatnots, dumbwaiters, round tables, square and circular teapoys, corner stands, side toilet and office tables, hat stand with mirror, screen, double cots, step ladder, gas lamps, cupboards, &c,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay May 2, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

REUTER'S London Financial telegram of last evening reports no change in Consols, at 100⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109; while 4 per cent. Rupee Paper had declined 1¼ per cent., say to £56. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d., to 29 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 64½ cents, with demand Exchange in London unaltered, at 4·88¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks in London further reduced their buying rate in India by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 1/8d.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday, with light weights 3d. to 4d. per lb. lower, and common qualities 1d. to. 1½d. lower. The number of skins sold was 1,240,000, out of 1,360,000 offered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market dull; and Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market easier. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday (now tardily wired by Reuter) was 3,270,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than the previous estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; Surats *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. lower. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent yesterday to 7 3/8 cents; and Futures for July were 7 points lower, at 7·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the total for the present season now gives the following comparison with that of the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.....	8,000	5,000	8,000
Two days' do.	12,000	13,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892 ...	5,650,000	4,717,000	6,719,000

Business in Cotton here has been upon a very small scale to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy, all round, in a quiet market. Exporters have bought only 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 195; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 224; while the Mills have taken only 500 bales, say 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 185; and Bengal, at Rs. 160; and 100 Untni, at Rs. 174-4½ per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, only a small export business having transpired; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS.—Transactions in this market have again been upon a large scale, and the feeling has been firm; but no further change in rates has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	18,070	bales.
Wheat.....	31,451	cwts.
Linseed	44,654	„
Rapeseed	66,374	„
Gingelly	3,907	„
Poppyseed	8,594	„
Groundnuts	15,259	„
Castorseed	3,870	„
Rice.....	10,745	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Business has been done to-day, for immediate shipment to Dunkirk, at 16s. 6d. per ton; and for Liverpool, for the middle of May shipment, at 17s. per ton. A large steamer, for May-June trading, has been fixed at 18s. per ton for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened weaker at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8 to 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but a fair enquiry springing up at 1s. 1¼d. for Demand, and Calcutta rates again coming weaker, our market again receded, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1¼d. for 15th May delivery, became the rates, at which we heard of a moderate amount of Bills being placed. Then the Bullion dealers appeared, and a fair amount of *Gold* and re-sales were reported on the spot, for [illegible] to 1 32d. for Telegraphic, we hear that rates were weak during the day, but steadied again in the afternoon; and, locally, a fair amount of Merchants' Paper is reported to have been placed to-day, the market closing steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 7-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 1 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	...1·40	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual, after the monthly settlement has been quiet to-day; but rates for Fours have been steady at 102 11-16 for Money and 102 13-16 for Account, with buyers in the latter position. At closing, however, a decline of 1-16 per cent. was quoted at 102 5/8 for cash, and 102⅝ for the next settlement.

SHARES have been quiet; but we note, in Cotton Mill Scrip, a decline of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ each in Luckmidas, and Oriental; and an advance of Rs. 20 in Imperial. In Press Shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 10; while Mofussil and New Indian have declined Rs. 2½. Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 10 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56
Bar Silver	29 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 30.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Hongkong last Monday evening.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	23 p.m.	...	25
Suez	1	3	5 p.m.	..	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras.....	...	23	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 30.

10 p.m.	82·1

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	86·1
6 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODSON—April 20, at Trichinopoly, the wife of T H Dodson S P G, of a son.
FEGEN—April 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain M F Fegen, Royal Artillery, of a daugter (still-born).
GRIFFITH—April 21, at Corsley, Kotagiri, Nilgiris. the wife of Frank Griffith, of a daughter.
Mc LARRY—April 19, at Balmoral, Simla, the w e of P L McGarry, of a son.
POGSON—April 19, at Karachi, the wife of C. A. Pogson, of a son.
POWNEY-THOMPSON—April 21, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant C Powney-Thompson, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FEILMANN—MATHEWS—March 12, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev Father Marchal, S J, Ferdinand Feilmann, to MaryHelena, youngest daughter of the late Charles Mathews, of Bombay.
PURVES—DAVIES—April 17, at St Andrew's, Calcutta, by the Rev Alexander Ferrier, M A, Robert Egerton Purves, Punjab Irrigation, to Esther, widow of Artaur Francis Davies.

DEATH.

TUDBALL—April 20, at Chittagong, of cholera, Charles Tudball (Jr), Assistant-Engineer, Bengal-Assam Railway, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894.

EXCHANGE found yet a lower deep yesterday, and the rupee is now at 1s. 1 3-16d. Still it is threepence over the silver value of the coin; a fact due to the closing of the mints nearly a year ago. The declaration of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on Monday evening that neither the Government of India nor himself contemplates the re-opening of the Indian mints authoritatively disposes of the absurd rumours that the mints would shortly be re-opened in circulation in the Calcutta bazaar a week ago. Those rumours no doubt fulfilled their purpose when exchange underwent a further decline. It has been said that the notion obtained some sort of credence from a proposal made to utilise the Calcutta mint for the coinage of what are known as "Singapore dollars" for the Straits Government. Such dollars are used further East where the tradition of the Spanish or Mexican dollar still survives, and gives currency to good coin which was not minted in either Spain or Mexico. There has never been any question of the re-opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver—and for the best of reasons. Such a suicidal act would add enormously to the already intolerable loss by exchange which has upset the financial equilibrium of the State. The silver value of the rupee is not such as to tempt the Government of India, or the Secretary of State either, to try that experiment. The immediate effect would be a further drop of three pence in exchange, with the moral certainty that when the cheap silver of all the mines in the four quarters of the world was converted into rupees in the only mints open to it, the exchange value of the rupee would fall to eightpence or even sixpence. Salvation is not to be found by plunging headlong into the abyss. It is more profitable to see whether there be a ray of hope in some other direction.

Two valuable contributions on the troubles of Indian finance appear in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, one by Sir H. S. Cunningham and the second by Mr. Lesley C. Probyn, late Accountant-General in the Madras Presidency. Sir Henry Cunningham escape from the calamities which are every year weighing more and more heavily on the industry and commerce of the world. The scientific economists are almost unanimously in favour of bimetallism, which for three-quarters of a century maintained an equilibrium between gold and silver and saved the world from the disastrous fluctuations that have followed with ever-increasing violence the attempt to carry on the commerce of the world with one metal—and that the metal which is the more scarce and more costly. The policy of drift will not avail, for it is now clear that things have no tendency to right themselves, and that wholesale catastrophe is imminent if we do not revert to sound principles. Sir Henry scouts the assumption of the monometallists, that bimetallism is an intellectual craze disgraceful to educated men and unworthy of serious thought and discussion. Amongst the imbeciles who believe in it are to be found leading economists who were Lord Herschell's colleagues on the Royal Commission which reported in favour of the leading doctrines of bimetallism. They declare that international bimetallism is the only effectual remedy for the evils which they were appointed to consider. Even Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is hard to convince, has since come round to that view. Mr. Balfour has preached the doctrine of bimetallism in the City, and Lord Salisbury favours it. Mr. Goschen was the first to call attention to the inevitable consequences of the demonetisation of silver; though he has not avowed himself a bimetallist, he has formulated propositions that the advocates of that doctrine claim as their own. The Government of India, which has given the deepest attention to the subject, has repeatedly declared that International bimetallism is the one remedy. The currency policy adopted last year was avowedly accepted as the second best—the only one available, seeing that the attitude of Great Britain at the Brussels Conference put an end to any immediate prospect of the adoption of the better course. The American Congress States holds the same view; and when repealing the Sherman Act placed it on record that the establishment of an International ratio for gold and silver remains the policy of the United States. Sir Henry Cunningham is confident that those who persist in rejecting the one remedy for accumulating evils, and encourage the British Government in its *non possumus* attitude, will be called to a strict account when the suffering becomes more acute, and one class after another discovers that its troubles are beyond endurance and are by no means irremediable. He refuses to listen to the ravings of the London financial journals that the closing of the mints in June last was a disastrous blunder, for which the Indian Government will have to do penance amid the ruins of a bankrupt exchequer. That step was taken after mature consideration and with the approval of the strongest committee of English experts it was possible to get together. The recommendations of that committee were sanctioned by the British Cabinet. He reasonably holds that there is a strong presumption in favour of the prudence and necessity of a measure taken after long deliberation by authorities so competent.

Mr. Lesley Probyn does not build his hopes on bimetallism; but rather on the unflinching and energetic realisation in its entirety of the policy of the Government of India, approved by the Herschell Committee and sanctioned by the Cabinet. The proposal was to close the mints to the private coinage of silver as the first step towards the adoption of a gold standard. The chief object of the legislation at Simla last year was the adoption of a gold standard. The Herschell Committee reported to the Secretary of State: "We cannot advise your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard." The Viceroy during the discussion on the Currency Bill informed the Supreme Council that it was the intention of Government to introduce a gold standard. Mr. Probyn holds that it is a misnomer to speak of the closing of the mints as an experimental act, for it was the essential preliminary to the introduction of a gold standard to replace the discredited silver standard which was ruining the finances of the country. What is a "standard?" An American author gives eleven different definitions of the term; none of which would indicate the meaning attached to it by the Herschell Committee and Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Probyn holds that gold or silver standard, as the case may be, can only be a standard when it can be freely changed into the currency of the country, and the current coin can be freely changed into the metal. He has apparently overlooked the fact mentioned in the report of the Herschell Committee that in one British Colony—only a little in it is true—the British sovereign is the standard by which all transactions are measured; but that a British sovereign is never seen in the country. Similarly, transactions in China are effected in taels and in Japan in yens; but there no tael and no yen ever pass; what does pass is a certain weight of gold or a certain number of silver dollars representing so many taels or so many yens. It is necessary to bear this in mind when the writer lays it down dogmatically that a gold standard cannot be established in India until gold can always be turned at a fixed rate into rupees, and until the currency can be converted into gold at the same rate. He admits, however, that some of the members of the Herschell Committee deemed it quite feasible to maintain a gold standard without gold being provided by Government; while others hold that it will be necessary to accumulate "a sufficient reserve of gold." Sir David Barbour, if we do not err, is of opinion that a gold reserve of £8,000,000 should be provided at the beginning, and gradually augmented to some £15,000,000. The committee did not make any attempt to fix the ratio at which the rupee should stand to the sovereign. While anxious that it should not be more than sixteenpence at the outset, they did not assign that figure as a maximum, but recognised that "circumstances might arise rendering it proper and even necessary to raise the ratio." One member of the committee intimated that a return to something like the 1s. 1¼d. of twenty years ago might be found possible. The Government of India, more modest, hinted that 1s. 6d. would satisfy their expectations. The efforts of the Government were directed to prevent the rupee rising too rapidly to eighteenpence, and it was provided in the new Currency Act that rupees should be issued in exchange for gold at one shilling and fourpence.

The anticipation that the rupee would bound rapidly up beyond 1s. 6d. seems not a little absurd by the light of events, but the *Times* published a letter on the 6th July, 1893, in which an eminent economist Mr. Inglis Palgrave, urged Government to "exercise the power which they appear to have contemplated employing, and move the rate of exchange to the position it held in 1872, in which year the average rate obtained for Indian Council Bills was 1s. 11·125d." As we know, things have turned out very differently. We are now much nearer the odd 11·125d. than the two shillings which Mr. Palgrave deemed almost within reach. Divided counsels, vacillation, and the chapter of accidents have confounded the anticipations indulged for a few short weeks last year. But the gloomy predictions of those who confidently believed—and hoped—that the partially enhanced rupee would fall to its silver value have not been fulfilled. In spite of the Devil and Dr. Faustus the token rupee remains nearly three pence higher than the silver value of the coin. Were it to fall to the silver level the obligations of Government—which are those of the country and the taxpayer—would be now nearly four crores in excess of what they now are, and might easily become six or even ten crores greater before the end of the year. Thus a qualified measure of success may be rightly claimed by the Government of India for the new currency policy so far as it has been carried. But half measures will not suffice to cope with the situation created by the demonetization of silver by nearly all the great States of the world, while the output of that metal has enormously increased and the cost of the outturn diminished. The Government, Mr. Probyn argues, must carry out the scheme in its entirety, and put the rupee on a gold basis. For this purpose all that is necessary in the writer's judgment is that the ratio shall be fixed at either one shilling and four pence or one shilling and three pence, and rupees be paid out of the treasuries for gold at that rate, and gold given in exchange for currency. We much doubt whether the process would be found quite so simple; but there is no doubt whatever, that by some process adequate to the result the currency of India should be placed on a gold basis. As we observed the other day, it is satisfactory to learn on the authority of the new Prime Minister that the Indian currency problem has the careful consideration of the Government at Home. The shock to the credit of India which would inevitably result from a further cataclysm of silver, carrying the rupee in its wake would infallibly react disastrously on the trade and prosperity of Great Britain. The Indian financial question is a British question, which it behoves the Imperial Government to grapple with without loss of time.

MR. J. G ALEXANDER, Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, who is on his way home to England by way of China, Japan, and America, has been interviewed in Hongkong as to the results of the investigations of the Opium Commission in India. The interviewer found Mr. Alexander "by no means reticent," indeed, he seems to have been extremely communicative. Mr. H. J. Wilson, the other day at Mr. Ellis's breakfast, contented himself by giving a few unequivocal observations, but Mr. Alexander was voluble, and anxious, as he always is, to set right general misapprehensions. There was a general impression, he said, that the evidence before the Commission was almost on one side, and he particularly desired to correct that impression. He told the interviewer that the Anti-Opium Agents were able at every place visited to produce testimony "notwithstanding the great difficulties under which they laboured through its being perfectly well known that the Indian Government desired extremely to defend the revenue." Asked whether he supposed the Indian Government tried to influence the witnesses in any way Mr. Alexander, in his wisdom, failed to give a direct reply. Well, said he, the Indian Government made a profession of being perfectly impartial, but, as a matter of fact, he did not think there were "more than half-a-dozen witnesses called on behalf of the Government, who spoke against opium, and it took care that all their testimony should be submitted to Government previous to its being put before the Commission." Therefore, added Mr. Alexander, "we naturally look upon that as very suspicious." Mr. Alexander was not particularly anxious about correcting wrong impressions in Bombay; no more was he when, as he told the interviewer, he found everywhere the impression prevailing that were an official to give evidence against opium, he would very much prejudice his prospects of promotion. There may have been this impression among Mr. Alexander's friends, but no Government official ever held it; no more did, as he implied, any private individual who gave such evidence, believe he would thenceforth be in the black-books of the Government. No evidence in support of the statement can possibly be produced though correspondence which appeared in our columns at the time the Commission was sitting pointed very strongly in that direction as regards anti-opium witnesses. Mr. Alexander shares Mr. Wilson's opinion as to Government's action in the matter of evidence, but it will be remembered that Lord Brassey and the other members of the Commission expressed themselves unable to agree with Mr. Wilson on the point. Mr. Alexander, whose observations are published in another column, does not seem to anticipate that much good will accrue from the labours of the Commission. He believes that the only prospect of success in the suppression of the trade must be in some agreement between the British and Chinese Governments for the gradual suppression of the cultivation of the poppy in China and India concurrently. Mr. Alexander thinks such an arrangement can be effected, and it is, he says, one of the objects of his visit to China to find out whether it is not possible.

WHEN Lieutenant Gordon lost his life in the encounter with the Miana dacoits, it was believed that robbery under arms in Kathiawar was practically stamped out. But a correspondent, whose contribution is published in another column, shows that such is not the case. Only a fortnight ago Mr. Souter and a small band of police had a smart encounter with a notorious band of dacoits, in which blood was shed and life lost. The services of Mr. Souter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were placed at the disposal of the Dhrangadhra State for employment with the State police shortly after the dacoits had stolen the Governor's horses and the Malia State was attacked. In November, 1892, Mr. Souter captured one of the leaders of the gang, but his followers retaliated by looting a village in Dhrangadhra and another in Morvi. It was then that Lieutenant Gordon was sent in pursuit, and lost his life in a fierce encounter, in which the whole gang was destroyed. But it appears that another gang, led by three brothers, commenced operations in 1893, and employed themselves for some time in attacking travellers and marriage parties, but the activity of the police forced them to cross the Runn and seek a fresh field of operations in Cutch. Early this month they appeared in Dhrangadhra and looted a thousand rupees from a village. Mr. Souter was informed of the outrage and went after them. Four policemen had been shot down before Mr. Souter's party attacked the dacoits and another officer and three dacoits were killed before the day closed, and the remainder of the gang was captured. The story told by our correspondent makes publicskill and pluck of no mean order well deserving the praise he bestows upon it.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, with the incoming English mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next.

THE execution of Heeroo Luximon, which was to take place this morning, at the County Jail, has been postponed till Monday, the 7th instant. The prisoner had petitioned the Government for mitigation but a reply, rejecting the appeal, was received last evening. The cause for the delay was not stated last night.

APPOINTED in June 30, 1892, the House Connections Committee of the Corporation was instructed to "enquire into the sanitary effect of the house connections already constructed, to report thereon, and to suggest such remedies as may appear desirable or necessary." The Committee has held many sittings since its appointment, but has now adjourned until June 15, for the purpose of giving the Health Officer time to prepare a report on certain points which have been referred to him. It is anticipated that soon after the date named, the Committee will be prepared to bring their recommendation before the Corporation.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th April 1894 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 356,510 maunds and Rs. 10,924 in the earnings.

THE retirement of Mr. James Wilson, late Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, writes a Calcutta paper, will be deeply regretted throughout the country. As a journalist, Mr. Wilson had few rivals in India, but it was not the mere ability of his pen that made him popular. He possessed that rare courage and independence in the expression of his opinions which made even his bitterest enemies bow down to him with admiration. It may not be that Mr. Wilson was always right, but throughout his career he never allowed himself to be swayed by ignoble considerations.

THE Presidential Message read at the opening of the Mexican Congress states that owing to the opposition of powerful foreign nations it was impossible to arrive at an international arrangement on the silver crisis. Mexico would consequently have to adopt special measures, which would include the realisation of great economies. The revenue from internal sources was in conformity with the Budget estimates, while the Customs receipts showed a decrease.

THE New South Wales revenue returns for the quarter ended March 31 show a decrease of £133,000 compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. This falling off was anticipated, as the financial crisis—from which the colony is now rapidly recovering—did not commence until about the middle of the second quarter of 1893. The revenue is improving gradually, the decrease in March being only £19,000.

ACCORDING to official advices, while Roumanian trade generally showed no great improvement during the year 1893, there was an increase in the home demand for manufactures and articles of luxury, owing possibly in some measure to the excell

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN MINTS NOT TO BE RE-OPENED.

LONDON, MAY 1.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Fowler, replying to a question, said that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State contemplates re-opening the Indian mints.

THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

In the *modus vivendi* concluded between the Chinese Ambassador and Russia regarding the Pamirs, Russia has made large concessions, and engages not to push on her troops into disputed territory until a final treaty has been concluded.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

Latest advices from America state that the march of the unemployed on Washington organised by Coxey is fizzling and that numerous detachments have been stopped midway. Coxey with a following of four hundred men has quietly encamped at Washington.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Sultan have undertaken to mediate with the Czar to procure the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

The Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales has been read a first time in the Commons after a vehement protest on the part of Mr. Balfour against the sacrifice of the Church to the greed of the ratepayers and the envy of rival sects.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

A heated debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

The Socialists accused the financiers and clergy on the Right of secretly supplying funds to the Anarchists, while they supported the Government against the Socialists.

M. Casimir Perier asked for a vote of confidence, which was carried by a large majority.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may possibly visit the garrisons in the hills about Simla in the course of the present season.

THE AURIFEROUS AREAS IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

Dr. King's report on the possible auriferous areas in Chota Nagpur will be sent by the Bengal Government to the Government of India for consideration.

THE ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

In the case of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank (in liquidation) a further dividend of two annas has been declared in accordance with the order of the court. This brings the total of payment already made up to ten annas.

THE MILITARY AND P. W. D. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lyall, President of the Committee on matters connected with Military and Public Works Departmental Organization has arrived at Simla. The date for the assembly of the Committee has not yet been announced.

THE "BIRTHDAY" HONOURS.

In the forthcoming Birthday Honours Gazette the following vacancies in the Indian Orders occur: Star of India—Knight Commanders, five; Companions, four. Indian Empire—Knight Commanders, three; Companions, ten.

RELIEF WORKS IN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Regarding the scarcity in Saugor, the Damoh districts, and the Central Provinces, the local Government is opening small test relief works on famine wages. It is not yet known how far these are attracting applicants. It is believed the local food supplies has not yet been exhausted. There are a large number of people in the affected area accustomed to support themselves on forest produce, and to them reserved forests are being thrown open.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Two junks were lost, off the Krishna shoal, but the crews numbering twenty-three, were picked up by the Asiatic Company's steamer Shahzada.

A pilot vessel got drifted from her moorings and was carried over ten miles away.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

A *Burma Gazette* Extraordinary announces that Sir Alexander Mackenzie will arrive here on Thursday morning.

LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Mr. Merk, Political Agent, Zhob, proceeds Home, on leave, on the 25th instant.

DIRECTOR OF ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Chalmers, on giving over charge as Director of Army Remount Department to Colonel Deane, proceeds immediately to Madras, and reverts to his former post.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION BILL.

Captain Duff will commence work in connection with the Army Re-organisation Bill, if the Military Department formally sanctions the proposal during the middle of the present month.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARIAT.

The necessity which at present exists for securing in the Foreign Department of the Secretariat the presence of an officer having an exceptional knowledge of Persian has led the Government of India to select for the appointment of Deputy Secretary Colonel Talbot, an officer of standing in the Political Department, whose proficiency in that language is well-known. The regular course of proceeding is to restrict the Foreign Department Secretariat appointments to the Civil Service, and this nomination is made as a special case. It is to be understood that Colonel Talbot's employment in the Foreign Office gives him no claim to officiate as Secretary, or to succeed to that place in the event of a vacancy occurring.

THE TOWN BUNDER.

THE following notification was issued last evening in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

Under the provisions of Section 11, clause (c), of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, it is hereby notified that the following addition may be made in the list of dutiable articles prohibited to be landed and shipped from the Town Bunder published in Government Notification No. 2924, dated 27th April, 1894:—

"Liquors, Wines and Spirits of all kinds (on importation and on exportation if drawback is claimed)."

OUTLAWRY IN KATHIAWAR.

A BRUSH WITH DACOITS AT DHRANGADHRA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAFARABAD, APRIL 28.

THE small frontier wars, which continually harass the Government of India, and which by their cost materially endanger the financial equilibrium of the country, do not disturb the "pax Britannica" which reigns throughout the land. But occasions arise now and again in inland districts on which the officers, civil and military, of H. I. Majesty, are obliged to meet force by force, and it is one of these little displays that I am about to narrate.

The dacoits of Kathiawar had grown so bold in their adventures, and were justified in their audacity by a long course of impunity and by the marked incompetency of the police of the States of Kathiawar to deal with them, that the Government of Bombay at length resolved to take some effective measures for their suppression. For this purpose some of the Chiefs were induced to borrow British police officers to supervise the re-organization of their police and for the establishment of a better system of surveillance and intelligence. Amongst the first results was the destruction of the most notorious, largest, and best equipped band of dacoits in December 1892 when, near Malia, Lieutenant Gordon, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, charged them, in an entrenched position, at the head of a few sowars. Although that gallant officer lost his life, an effectual blow had been dealt to robbery under arms and for a time not much was heard of dacoitism. However a family of three brothers, belonging to Kach, and of whom the best, or rather worst known, was named Juma Gandh, were with their followers still at large, and, as was anticipated, began, on the close of the rains in 1893, to give trouble. Their first exploits consisted in looting travellers, marriage parties, and sowkars in Kach, but the police of that district, soon becoming alert, pressed them hard, and forced them to cross the Runn after a slight skirmish in which the Kach police were worsted. Rumours of the whereabouts of the band continued to reach the Agency police, but nothing very definite occurred until the dacoits bailed up a police inspector and his few men in their lines near Jinjhuwada. Having deprived the police of their arms, accoutrements, and horses the band of dacoits found their way into Pahlanpur, where the police, getting wind of their movements, succeeded in surprising and seizing Juma Gandh's brothers and some others of the band in a house, in a village. Juma Gandh himself appears to have been too wary a bird to be thus caught roosting, and took care of himself in the neighbourhood. His band had, however, been considerably reduced, and in the interval, before his final re-appearance on the scene, occupied himself in recruiting his numbers.

I have now to recount as gallant a deed as may be found in the annals of British India or elsewhere. On April 11, Juma Gandh with four companions looted three carts, soon after sunrise, near the villages of Man pur and Dhramat, in the Dhrangadhra State, and about fifteen to twenty miles from Dhrangadhra and carried off rupees one thousand. A hue and cry had, however, been raised before the band could make their escape and the village police, or pesaitas, surrounded them, keeping though a discreet distance off. Overtures made by Juma Gandh, who declared his intentions of making tracks for Kach, to share the booty, were rejected by the pesaitas who were aware that a price of rupees two thousand was set on the outlaw's head. Jeers were bandied from one party to the other, and the threat that the Sahib at Dhrangadhra would be informed of the dacoits' presence was encountered by an insulting message to the Sahib from Juma Gandh. The band of dacoits then withdrew to a covered position near a river and established themselves in a pit in a nala about thirty yards from the river, raised the red flag, the signal of defiance and no surrender. Their horses were put out of harm's way in a small branch of the nala, and were safe from gun-fire under the protection of its banks. Individuals of the village police showed some temerity during the retreat of the dacoits, and after they had taken up their position in the nala, one, a Jat, advanced singly on the dacoits only to be quickly shot down; his brother then rushed forward, and was similarly treated. Two other pesaitas also thus dallied with their fate, and received their quietus. Juma Gandh was found possessed of a double-barrelled rifle and was known to be a good shot, probably therefore he was responsible for the four deaths. Meantime, hot-foot, a pesaitra arrived at Dhrangadhra, and delivered with native naivete Juma Gandh's insulting message, with all other information to Mr. Souter who is in charge of the Dhrangadra State police. Recognizing the opportunity and emergency Mr. Souter lost no time in ordering half-a-dozen sowars to boot and saddle, and leaving instructions for others to follow, was soon galloping at their head along the road to Dhramat. He discreetly discarded his helmet and borrowed a sowar's pagri, a wise precaution to which, as will be seen in the sequel, he probably owes his life. Arrived near the dacoit's position, Mr. Souter reconnoitred the ground, and determined that the best plan was to attack from the other side of the river into which the nala opened. By this means the attacking party would be on a level with the dacoits' position and would have a clear space to charge up the nala instead of having to charge from above and across broken ground. Promptly ordering his men, about ten in number, to advance in open order and to keep up a constant fire, Mr. Souter crossed the river without any casualty occurring. The dacoits fighting for their lives and from within the shelter of the pit, returned the fire stoutly, but having, with the exception of Juma Gandh, only muzzle loaders, whereas the police had carbines, their firing was not so continuous. Under shelter of the river bank and some thirty yards from the dacoits place of refuge, Mr. Souter rallied his men, ordered them to fire one volley whilst charging up the nala and rush in with bayonets. The volley was most effectual, as when the police reached the dacoits, every one of them was down. Juma Gandh himself was wounded mortally, but at last recognizing Mr. Souter made a despairing effort to fire his revolver at him, but his strength was too far spent for him to aim effectually. Three of the other dacoits were killed and the remaining one seriously wounded. In the charge up the nala one of the police, a Pathan, and Mr. Souter's particular henchman, was shot down dead, at Mr. Souter's side, and another man had an arm smashed with a bullet. The bodies of the dacoits were removed to Dhrangadhra and the wounded man now lies in hospital there. It is hoped that he may give information as regards others of the band, booty, &c. The three dacoits killed were found to be Kolis who must have recently joined the band as they were not known to be out.

With the death of the only remaining notorious leader and the destruction of his band, Kathiawar may be said for the nonce to be clear of free-booters and should no famine or other cause shortly occur to drive the restless classes into outlawry, it will probably remain so. Once the villagers are freed for some period from the terrorism of dacoits they will in future rebel against the blackmail levied on them and will freely give information to the police at head-quarters of any band of dacoits haunting their neighbourhood. The Chiefs too will perceive that money is better spent in maintaining an efficient police force than in paying blackmail to and in harbouring dacoits in consideration of their territories being left unmolested. The Government of Bombay may be congratulated on the effectiveness of its measures which have relieved the Province of Kathiawar of a scourge and the Agency officers of constant anxiety. Mr. Souter and his men will meet with their reward. The destruction of the dacoits was carried out promptly and bravely; with no reckless disregard of life but with prudence and foresight.

AN association is being formed to carry into execution the proposals in favour of agricultural co-operation in Ireland indicated in Mr. Horace Plunkett's recent article in one of the reviews. The movement meets with influential support in England and Ireland, and it seems probable that it will have important results. The first step is to secure a guarantee fund to ensure the continuance of operations for at least five years, and much has already been done in this direction.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. A. Chatterton, B. Sc., Professor of Engineering, Madras, met with a riding accident on Friday which has resulted in concussion of the brain. He is receiving careful attention in the General Hospital.

THE *Times of Ceylon*, of April 26, says:—Colombo and Galle continue to receive the most rain—Colombo 2·32 to-day, and Galle 2·06 yesterday.

THE danger of a water famine in Hongkong has been averted by a fairly heavy rainfall, but the supply of water is still restricted to four hours a day.

ON Thursday morning, 5th April, Abdoolah Khan, a private in the Hongkong Regiment, was hanged in Victoria Gaol for murdering a havildar of the same regiment at the Kowloon Cantonments.

DESPATCHES from Taipeh, the capital of Formosa, state that the authorities have decided to construct a ship-building yard connected with the arsenal outside the city. The first attempts will be with two small-sized steam-boats, intended to be used as Likin cruisers between Formosa and the Pescadores.

A VERY destructive fire occurred in Bonham Strand, Hongkong, on the night of the 4th instant when eight houses were burned down and three others partially destroyed. The disastrous nature of the fire was due chiefly to the fact that no adequate supply of water could be obtained at the time of the outbreak, the supply having been shut off in consequence of the smallness of the quantity stored in the reservoirs.

THE 'Sacred' Duke of Yen, lineal descendant of China's great Sage Confucius, who lives in Ch'ufu, Shantung, the ancestral home of the family, has asked and obtained (says a Northern contemporary) permission from the Throne to go up to Peking and assist at the birthday celebrations of the Empress-Dowager next November.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 31st March were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 74,653-2-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 83,562-6-1, making altogether Rs. 1,58,215-8-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 151-13-5. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,73,392-3-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166-3-11.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 21st April were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 72,342, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,16,380, other earnings (estimated) nil, making altogether Rs. 1,88,722, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 224-10-8. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 1,86,260-5-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 221-11-10.

THE Jorhat correspondent of the *Planter* describes a most interesting and unusual occurrence in the discovery of a blind and starved snake drifting down the stream of the Desoi river. The snake was nearly thirteen feet long: so that it was probably a rock snake, possibly a hamadryad or giant cobra. It was weak from want of food, and so attenuated that it seemed little more than a skeleton in a skin bag. One eye had been whitened by disease, or as the result of an injury, a long time before. The other eye had been recently wounded, and was also sightless.

A NATIVE correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* at Peking is the authority for the statement that there have been collected nearly eighteen million taels for the Chinese birthday celebrations, and that, so far this sum has been sufficient to pay for only a little over a half of the estimated expenses. The amount desired is, at the very least, twenty-six million taels; whereas, if the contributions should amount to thirty millions the Birthday Committee declare that they will be able to make the *fetes* grander than those of any former reigns.

AN extensive fire, almost unparalleled in the history of Shanghai, broke out at Tung gadoo, between the city wall and the river, on the 3rd April and destroyed over 500 houses.

THE *Echo de Paris* says:—"The preparations for the expansion of French influence in Southern Algeria will be resumed next autumn, but owing to the advanced posts already established the conquest of the South will be progressively and peacefully accomplished.

A PRELIMINARY report issued by the Imperial Treasury at St. Petersburg shows that in 1893 the total receipts amounted to 1,220,500,000 roubles and the expenditure to 1,055,900,000 roubles. The ordinary receipts during 1893 exceeded those of the preceding year by 67,700,000 roubles.

A DECREE has been published abolishing the regulation requiring Russian Customs officers to demand production of certificates of origin for all merchandise imported into Russia except rum, French grape brandy, cognac, arrack, gin, whisky, &c.; also wines in bottle, fresh preserves, lead, in ingots and zinc.

REPLYING to a deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture and various agricultural societies throughout the United Kingdom which urged that all cattle, sheep, and swine imported from foreign countries should, except under very special conditions, be slaughtered at the port of debarkation as a safeguard against the introduction of contagious diseases, Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that the only disease against which they urged that there should be further safeguards was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and experience showed that against that the present law afforded ample protection.

FURTHER details have been received at Tripoli of the invasion of the kingdom of Bornu by Rabah, the former slave of Zobeir Pasha. Rabah had assembled an army of 30,000 men and marched to within a short distance of Kuka, when he found his advance opposed by the troops of the Sultan of Bornu. A fierce battle ensued, with great losses on either side. Both Rabah and the Sultan were killed. A revolution has broken out in Kuka, and the town has been pillaged.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* does not consider it improbable that his Majesty, in his anxiety to have a good understanding with Austria, might even be willing to discuss the Bulgarian question with his Vienna Ambassador.

A NOVEL strike is reported from Budapesth. The Parliamentary reporters are going "out." A Vienna correspondent says that two doors which from their gallery led to the refreshment-rooms and lobbies, where they met the Deputies and chatted with them have been walled up, because lately all kinds of indiscreet remarks were repeated and published by the Press. Cards of admission to the lobbies were sent to all the reporters, but these have been returned, and the newspaper proprietors have consented to have no Parliamentary reports until the doors in question are again opened.

Some striking facts and figures are given in Miss Betham Edwards's new book of the progress which has been made by France under the existing regime. In scientific matters, in art, in material progress, the French have made enormous strides during the past twenty-three years. A note which she gives on Protestantism in France will be especially interesting to English readers. Protestantism, in spite of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and its far-reaching consequences, is still a force, spiritual, social, and intellectual. At the present time, 781 French towns possess Protestant churches, exclusive of English places of worship. The Reformed Church (Calvinistic) has 887 pastors, 35 colleges, 55 colleges for boys, 7 colleges for girls, and 12 chapels attached to garrisons. The Lutheran Church has 90 ministers, the Free Church 47, the Methodist 31, and the Baptist 33. In addition, there are 6 independent churches and 16 Evangelical societies. The Protestant community, moreover, numbers many missionary and Evangelical societies, 44 orphanages, 60 hospitals, creches, and homes for the aged, 20 reading-rooms for soldiers, 93 Christian associations, and 118 newspapers.

THE directors of the British East Africa Company have addressed a letter to the Government commenting upon the report of the late Sir Gerald Portal on affairs in Uganda. After referring to the acknowledgment contained in the report of the Company's services in the country, the directors express regret that owing to the death of the Commissioner many statements in the earlier reports, which he had promised to have corrected, must now remain unaltered. With regard to the passage in the report in which the non-payment of Soudanese troops by the Company is remarked upon, the directors complain that a statement made in writing by Captain Williams (to whom the late Commissioner referred as his authority) detailing the issue of food and clothing to the Soudanese has not been made public, although it was communicated to the Foreign Office. Complaint is also made that the remarks contained in the report on the rental paid by the Company to the Sultan of Zanzibar convey a misleading impression. The rental, it is stated, was agreed to in silver dollars. The action of the Company in not denouncing the treaties with the chiefs before withdrawing from Uganda is strongly defended. Had the Company, say the directors, acted differently they would have gravely prejudiced the position of Sir Gerald Portal as her Majesty's Commissioner. That the Company have "practically resigned their rights" is declared to be incorrect. On this point the directors say—"They still retain administrative powers in virtue of treaties approved by her Majesty's Government for a distance of 350 to 400 miles in the interior, nor can there be any question of 'surrendering' their concession except such equitable terms as may be acceptable to the shareholders of the Company." Sir Gerald Portal's statement that the Company arrogated to itself a practical monopoly of trade is directly traversed. In conclusion, the directors affirm that they will offer no obstacle to any equitable arrangement that may be decided upon by her Majesty's Government for the administration of the country.

FROM information furnished by the British Stout Africa Company's office at Cape Town, it appears that the telegraph company which Mr. Rhodes formed last year in London shipped to South Africa 400 miles of telegraphic plant, with iron poles and wire insulators of the same pattern as used for the wire connecting Cape Town with Fort Salisbury. Of this plant 200 miles was sent to Beira, and thence, via the Beira Railway and by ox-wagon, transported to Salisbury for the section of the line between that place and Tete on the Zambesi, traversing the auriferous Mazoe district. The other 200 miles of plant was sent to the Chinde mouth of the Zambesi, and thence carried by steamers under contract with Messrs. Scharrar Brothers, of Blantyre, to Tschekwawa, a place about 140 miles up the Shire River. Of this 200 miles, 80 miles is being constructed backwards in a westerly direction to connect Tschekwawa with the Zambesi at Tete. The remaining 120 miles is to be erected northwards to Blantyre and Zomba, the British Consulate in the Shire highlands of Lake Nyasa. Some months ago constructors were sent to Tschekwawa, and they have already constructed some 50 miles of the 80 miles connecting the Shire with the Zambesi. Of this, 20 miles, completed and in working order, is in the Portuguese territory. The task of cutting the road from Tschekwawa to Tete has been an extremely difficult one, owing to the denseness of the forests, but in three months of hard work the officials employed by Mr. H. H. Johnston, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa, have made rapid progress. So thick is the growth of timber in this region that the broad track cut for the telegraph poles resembles in many places a tunnel through the forest. The southern section of 220 miles between Salisbury and Tete is being erected under the superintendence of Mr. Gordon, a nephew of the late General Gordon. This section crosses the Zambesi to join the Shire section at Tete, where, the river being broad, it was proposed to erect a lofty iron pole on an island in midstream. It was here that the recent collision with the Portuguese is said to have occurred.

A DEPUTATION from the wholesale tea trade had an interview on April 10 with Sir Charles Tupper at the Canadian Offices, Westminster, with reference to the proposed duty of 10 per cent. to be levied on all tea imported into Canada from England. Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., introduced the deputation, and Mr. W. K. Appleton said they represented all branches of the trade, and they were in the dark as to the meaning of the proposed duty on tea. The trade would like to know if all tea in bond in Her Majesty's Customs in London, and pass by them as suitable for consumption, would be accepted duty free in Canada. The teas in bond in London were examined by the Customs, and the bad, which was a very small proportion, were marked for export only. This prevented any but good tea being consumed in Great Britain, and if the Canadian Government admitted free all teas passed by the Customs here none but good tea could be exported. Mr. Leslie said that, tea being so largely used in Canada, any imposition upon it would be detrimental not only to the interests of the tea dealers in Great Britain, but also to the inhabitants of Canada. Mr. Adams, Mr. Warren, and Mr. Thompson also spoke. Sir Charles Tupper said the Canadian Government were desirous of acting with every consideration for England, which was shown by their present legislation on the new tariff as a whole. He believed the chief object in the alteration of the duty by the Canadian Government was to exclude inferior teas which were not fit for consumption from coming into the country, as the Home Government had done with regard to Great Britain. He was impressed with the views put before him, and he would communicate with the Canadian Government by cable, and let the deputation know the result as soon as possible.—A Reuter telegram from Ottawa, says:—In view of the representations made by English dealers on the subject of the tea duties, the following authoritative statement has been issued:—"As the Clause of the new Customs Bill now stands, importations of tea can be made *via* England on through bills of loading as part of cargoes for the English market, but purchases cannot be made from bond in England."

IT is announced by the Philomathic Society at Bordeaux, which is organizing the undertaking, that the Bordeaux Exhibition of 1895 is to be a universal one in so far as regards exhibitors of wines and spirits, and of electrical apparptus, and of all matters connected with electricity, and likewise with social science; but that the general, industrial, and agricultural portion of the exhibition is to be international in a restricted sense only, that is to say, this latter part is to be open only to exhibitors from France, and French possessions, from the United Kingdom, from Belgium, from Switzerland, from Italy, frm Spain, and from Portugal, or, in other words, from all neighbouring countries, excepting Germany. One of the prominent features of the Bordeaux Exhibition will, of course, be the section relating to wines.

AT Verona, the men of the locomotive department of the Alta Italia Railway have been out on strike for an increase of wages. After the dispute had been carried on for some time, the manager of the Works announced that if the men would go back to work he would accede to their request and grant them increased pay. Nothing was said as to the amount of the increase, but the men returned to their employment. At the end of the week they went to receive their wages, and were then informed that the increase was one centime a day, or something like a half-penny English a week. Naturally there were loud complaints, and the men are thinking of going out again.

IT would not be well, perhaps, that men were in their habits all alike. Signor Tito Mattei tells the writer of the articles entitled "How Composers Work," in the "Strand Magazine," that he composes most of his instrumental music at the piano. So have many illustrious composers before him, from Beethoven downwards. M. Saint-Saens, however, has assured the same writer that he considers a piano "a useless item" in the art of composition, at all events in his case, for he rarely if ever makes use of one when composing, even to play over completed works. Some MS. paper and a pencil are the only materials he works with, and he has composed whole operas without a musical instrument in the house. This manner of composing M. Saint-Saens finds, he says, a great saving of valuable time, and he does not consider that ideas come any the more readily when seated before a piano; in fact, rather the reverse.

MR. ALEXANDER IN HONGKONG.

MR. J. G. ALEXANDER, the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the suppression of the Opium Trade, who has paid a visit to Hongkong whilst on his way home from India via China, Japan and America, was interviewed on Thursday last by a representative of the *China Mail*. The questions put to Mr. Alexander, who was by no means reticent, had reference generally to the result of the investigations of the Opium Commission in India, specially to the opinions which he had formed during his visit to this Colony and Canton as to the operation and effects of the opium traffic. Having explained the object of his visit, Mr. Alexander expressed his desire to make a few observations in the first place regarding the evidence which had been given in the course of the Opium Commission's investigations. There was, he said, a general impression that the evidence before the Commission was almost all on one side, and he particulary desired to correct that impression.

We were able, he continued, at every place visited to produce anti-opium testimony, notwithstanding the great difficulties under which we laboured through its being perfectly well known that the Indian Government desired extremely to defend the revenue.

Do you mean, our representative inquired, that the Indian Government tried to influence the witnesses in any way?—Well replied Mr. Alexander, the Indian Government made a profession of being perfectly impartial, but, as a matter of fact, I don't think there were more than half-a-dozen witnesses called on behalf of the Government who spoke against opium, and it took care that all their testimony should be submitted to the Government previous to its being put before the Commission. We naturally look upon that as very suspicious. Moreover, we found the impression everywhere prevailing that were an official to give evidence against opium, he would very much prejudice his prospects of promotion, and that any private individual who gave such evidence would thenceforth be in the black books of the Government. In such circumstances we congratulate ourselves on having produced a considerable amount of independent native testimony, showing that the habit of opium consumption is generally regarded in India as deleterious and disgraceful. Besides this we had the evidence of many missionaries, including several medical missionaries, who gave evidence very strongly to the same effect.

Was not some of the missionary evidence on the other side?—Yes, there were two or three on the Government side, and much was made of this fact. Their evidence, however, did not amount to more than this—that they had seen no evil effects from the consumption of opium, apart from a few exceptional cases. A great deal of the Government evidence was of the same character; and it is obvious that purely negative evidence of this kind cannot have much weight against the positive evidence of those who declared that they had seen in many instances great injury caused by opium,

In India there are those who eat opium and those who smoke it. Which of the two methods of consumption is regarded as the more injurious?—Opium smoking is certainly the more injurious of the two. In India, the old practise, which has been prevalent in some parts for quite 200 years, is opium eating. Smoking the drug is a comparatively new habit. The opium is smoked in two forms; that is to say as *Chandoo* and as *Madat*. *Chandoo*, which is the more injurious form, is a preparation of opium mixed with the ashes of opium which has already been used. *Madat* is opium mixed with guava leaves. With the exception of perhaps half-a-dozen extremists, all the witnesses agreed that opium-smoking is harmful, even when they defended opium eating. I have never heard of opium-smoking in private houses in India. That practice appears to be confined to what I may call saloons, which are resorted to by the lowest class of the population.

What about opium eating?—As regards that, there was the greatest possible conflict of testimony. If you simply count heads, no doubt the majority was very greatly against us, but the reasons I have already stated sufficiently account for this. Some of the stronger races of India seem to be able to resist the effects of opium much better than others; for instance, the Sikhs and the Rajputs. On the other hand the Burmans suffer exceedingly from the effects of opium. They have extremely little self-control, and as regards them the necessity for prohibition has been fully recognised. Under regulations which came into operation at the beginng of this year in Lower Burma, the sale of opium to Burmans or its possession by them, is absolutely forbidden, except in the case of those registered as opium consumers. After the 30th of June next no fresh names are to be added to the register, so that as regards the rising generation we have already absolute prohibition for the Burmans in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma, prohibition has been the rule every since the annexation except as regards the Chinese and other non-Burmans.

The opium habit is, of course, not universal in India?—Oh, no, the distribution of the habit is extremely partial. There are large districts where it is scarcely known. It prevails only among certain classes and in certain districts. There is a very widely prevailing habit of giving opium to children, especially among the Mohammedans. We had some very strong testimony as to the injurious character of this habit.

HONGKONG.

In reply to questions with reference to this colony and Canton, Mr. Alexander said:—I have been spending a few days here, and have visited some of the opium dens here and in Canton. The dens are very much like those I have visited in India—not quite so wretched looking, and I have not yet seen in China such bad specimens of opium-smokers as I have seen in Bombay and Calcutta. In a Bombay den I saw two poor fellows in a terrible state of emaciation. Since I have been in Hongkong I have heard a good deal about the grievance from which Chinese suffer in being liable to personal searches of an offensive character by the officers of the Opium Farm and the serious effect which this has on the trade of the colony.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

With regard to the large question of suppressing the opium trade (continued Mr Alexander) I think that the only prospect of success is in some agreement between the British and Chinese Government for the gradual suppression of the cultivation of the poppy in China and in India concurrently. It is not a proposal of my own. It emanated from the Tsung-li Yamen in a despatch of 1869 addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock. Sir Rutherford Alcock laid it before the Legislative Council at Calcutta in 1870, and, in the following year, before the House of Commons Committee on Indian Finance, and expressed his conviction that the Chinese Government was perfectly sincere at that time in its desire to extinguish the traffic. It is one of the object of my journey to China at present to find out whether it would not still be possible to come to an arrangement on these lines.

Do you really think there is any chance of such an agreement being arrived at and of its being faithfully adhered to by the Chinese Government?—I think there is a hope of that result. At all events, I think we are on the right side and are therefore bound to win in the long run, because I believe that what makes for righteousness is stronger than what makes for evil, and however long the conflict may be I am quite sure that many in England will never lay down their arms until it is finished with a victory for the anti-opium party.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S VIEWS.

After reading Mr. Alexander on opium smoking it is interesting to observe what is said on the subject by Mr. Geo. Brown, H.B.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang, in his report sent to the Foreign Office, and published this year he makes the following remarks on opium-smoking:—

"Much has been said lately of the evils of the opium smoking habit. It may not be inopportune, therefore, for the writer to state his experience of its effects—an experience of over 20 years spent in many parts of the Empire, from Newchwang and Peking in the north to Hainan in the south. During the whole of that time, only one case has come to his personal notice of a smoker, the ruin of whose life could be honestly laid at the door of opium-smoking. Several instances could be recorded, where its use has served to alleviate the distress of pulmonary disease and prolong the existence of the individuals, and where probably the cadaverous appearance of the unfortunate sufferer from phthisis or asthma would be seized upon by the anti-opium enthusiast to 'point a moral and adorn a tale.' Not a few of the writer's acquaintances among Chinese have been consumers of the drug, many of them clever official and shrewd men of business, on whose faculties mental and physical, the indulgence seemed to have had no deleterious effect. In the opium divans, all classes of which he has visted, he has never been a witness to any scene of disgraceful disorder. His opportunities for observation have naturally been chiefly on the surface; it is only medical men working in hospitals, and those connected with police duties among the natives, or the administration of gaols where Chinese are confined, as in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, who see the lowest depths. But the ordinary and not uninterested onlooker must surely be able to learn something of the conditions appertaining to the existence of those among whom he lives. It is, therefore, a great satisfaction to the writer to be able to here set down, for what it is worth, his opinion that the iniquity, at times so loudly charged against his fellow-countrymen dealing in the drug, is not by any means self-evident.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Allahabad High Court Michael Raffey, Gunner of the 48th Field Battery, R. A., stationed at Bareilly, has been arraigned on Thursday on a charge of having caused the death of a Mahomedan fakir near Barielly on the 8th March last. Prisoner was committed for trial by the District Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. Strachey, barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Alston, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

Mr. Strachey asked that the charge might be altered under section 227 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the addition of a charge of murder under section 302 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Justice Blair said he had read the record, and he was astonished that any magistrate of experience should have taken on himself to give the go-by to the obvious *prima facie* charge of murder and to commit for manslaughter only. It was a wrong exercise of his discretion—he would not say more—and it was forestalling the verdict of the jury. It was the duty of the Magistrate when there was a *prima facie* case of murder to commit for murder, leaving to the discretion of the Judge the question of law, and to the discretion of the jury the question of the facts.

A charge of murder under section 302 was accordingly added.

Mr. Serachey in opening the case said that the prisoner, Michael Raffey, of the 48th Field Battery, stationed at Bareilly, was charged with the murder of a Mahomedan fakir or kalendar, who, along with others earned his livelihood by exhibiting bears and monkeys. The fakir, Mittu Shah, and the others had formed a temporary encampment in a grove called Tulfi Sarai near the village of Benipore. Five of them had gone to the bazzar on the 8th March, and two men were left in the grove, Chaudhri Shah and Kasim Ali. About four o'clock two soldiers came into the encampment, and one of them, the prisoner, began prodding and teasing the bears. Kasim Ali and Chaudhri Shah tried to stop them, but they paid no attention. Then Kasim Ali left Chaudhri in charge of the encampment and went in the direction of Bareilly to get help from the others, whom he supposed to be returning. He met them, and on their return the prisoner and his companion left the camp and were joined by two other soldiers. The four soldiers went through the fields to Bareilly followed by all the kalendars, including Mittu Shah, demanding compensation for the injuries to the bear. They raised a considerable outcry, which attracted the attention of Dutt Ram, a chaukidar, and Kesri and Madho, two servants in a certain excise godown, who joined the kalendars. About three quarters of a mile from the grove Mittu Shah said: "If you will not give compensation, come to the police station." Upon this the prisoner turned round, put the gun he had been carrying on his shoulder under his arm and fired in the direction of Mittu Shah, who fell. Kasim Ali rushed forward and was struck down by the prisoner with a blow from the barrel of his gun. Chaudhri knocked off the prisoner's hat and gave him a blow on the head that caused the blood to flow. One of the servants of the excise godown took away prisoner's gun. Prisoner was followed for a considerable distance by Dutt Ram, who reported the occurrence at the police station at six o'clock. The Police Inspector, Mr. Gardiner, went to the spot and sent Mittu Shah to the police station at Breilly from which he was taken to the dispensary. The Inspector had the prisoner identified by Kasim Ali and Dutt Ram. They identified Private Butcher as one of his companions Mittu Shah made statements to the Joint-Magistrate, to Mr. Gardiner and to the Magistrate. He died on the morning of the 11th March. The doctor who saw Mittu Shah would evidence that he died of a gun shot wound, and that the gun must have been fired at a distance of two or three paces. The learned counsel then stated the law bearing on murder and culpable homicide.

Kasim Ali, examined through an interpreter by Mr. Strachey, stated that he was a "bear-man," he made bears dance. He had a cousin, Mittu Shah. When Mittu Shah was hurt they were encamped in a grove close to Tulfi Sarai, eight or nine hundred paces from Benipore. Five of his comrades, including Mittu Shah went to the bazaar at 12 o'clock, leaving Chaudhri Shah and witness in the grove. The men were all brothers in the native sense of the world. About four o'clock two European soldiers came. They were wearing khaki uniform, and one of them was carrying a gun; pointing to the prisoner he said it was he who was carrying the gun. They came from the west. The prisoner prodded the bear with the gun. Witness and his comrade folded their hands and said if the bears were to die they would lose their livelihood.

One fore foot and one hind foot of one of the bears were "broken down." He said this because it could not walk. The other bear was not hurt. The soldier struck the bear's feet with the butt-end of the gun. (Witness in pantomime showed how he struck the bear.) When the soldiers went away witness went to the bazaar to call the others. Chaudhri Shah remained there. Witness met all the others near the godown and returned with them to the grove. He had up to that time seen only two soldiers. They had gone out of sight before witness started for the bazaar.

By the Court: He called his friends that they might see the injured bear. The soldiers went towards the west. The godown was towards the north-east. That was on the same side as that from which the soldiers came.

By Mr. Strachey: When he was following the soldiers two other soldiers joined them outside the grove; and neither he nor his friends had sticks; they were following with folded hands. Reminded that he said he asked for justice, and asked what he meant, he said his bear was hurt and they had lost their livelihood.

Mr. Strachey, by consent of counsel for the defence, asked if he wanted money.

Witness would not answer this question directly, but gave the same reply as before. They followed the soldiers seven or eight hundred paces. While they were following the soldiers nobody joined witness and his friends. He knew Dutt Ram the chaukidar of Benipore. He knew him because he had gone to beg in his village. While he was following the four soldiers he saw Dutt Ram cutting fodder in the fields. Dutt Ram did nothing. He saw Dutt Ram when the fakir was shot. Mittu Shah said: "You have injured our bears, I will make a report at the kotwali." When he said that, he was four or five paces behind one of the soldiers, who was behind the others. Witness was on the left side of Mittu, and Chaudhri was at a great distance behind—Chaudhri was about thirteen paces behind. This was in the field. Witness knew Kesri Murao. He did not see him there. When Mittu said he would make a report at the kotwali the soldeirs turned round and fired. The other soldiers were in front at

Mr. Strachey, said he was cutting fodder in the fie[1] on the day Mittu Shah was shot. From where he was he could see the grove, and he heard a noise; people were saying "*insaf se maro*," "kill us with justice." He heard a voice saying "You will not do justice to us. We will make a report to the Kotwal." The kalendars called for witness. They were following the soldiers with folded hands. They had nothing in their hands. Witness had nothing but green grass in his hand. All were looking towards the east, the soldier turned to the west and fired. The prisoner was the soldier who fired. When the shot was fired there were in all six persons following the soldiers. He saw no one else. After both the kalendars fell down witness, as a servant of Government, followed the soldier, seized the gun and knocked off his helmet, hitting his head with a *jhow* stick. Witness showed the seize of the stick in the same way as the previous witness. Witness went and made a report to the Kotwal. He saw the prisoner again in the same night at the hospital.

Dutt Ram cross-examined by Mr. Alston: He heard the kalendars saying they would go to the Kotwal for about twenty minutes before the shot was fired. Kesri and witness took the gun from witness. Kesri helped him to snatch the gun. When witness knocked off prisoner's hat he was running away. He could not recognise the three other soldiers.

Two soldiers (Butcher and Gostlow) entered the court.

Witness said he suspected these. He thought one (Butcher) had a gun. He did not recognise the third man (Brooks) who now entered. He gave the gun to Mr. Gardiner that night. After the shot was fired no one came and followed the soldiers. He told the inspector that a number of men would not help to arrest them, but he meant the kalendars. When he struck the soldier blood came. None of the soldier's companions came to help him. Prisoner was running and witness snatched the gun from behind.

Dutt Ram, re-examined by Mr. Strachey: After snatching away the gun witness came to the village of Negpore. Witness was calling aloud and people came out and looked on. Five or six men on the road asked him where he got the gun from: he said from the soldier. He tried to get the assistance of the chaukidar at Negpore, but he was not at home. When he saw the others in court he "suspected" them from their faces.

The trial was continued on Friday. The accused was alleged to have shot a Mahomedan fakir near Bareilly on the 8th March last. Mr. Strachey, barristers at law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Alston, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

Madho Kumar, a servant in the excise godown, examined by Mr. Strachey, stated that he did not know the kalendars before the day Mittu Shah was shot. He had seen them. He had never seen so'diers before. He confirmed previous evidence as to the occurrences immediately before and when the gun was fired. He showed the action of the soldier in firing. The stick with which Dutt Ram struck the soldier was the thickness of the barrel of the gun. It was about a *hath* long.

Madho cross-examined by Mr. Alston: The soldier fired for nothing else that witness could see or hear than that Mittu said a report would be made to the Kotwal. No struggle took place before the gun went off. There was no abuse on either side. The shot was fired three or four minutes after witness reached them. After the shot was fired, witness went back to the godown which was about 500 paces from the spot where the shot was fired. He had no other object than to attend a call of nature in leaving the godown and walking the 500 paces at four o'clock.

Bhopal Kahar, stated in reply to Mr. Strachey, that he was a cultivator in Mauza Negpore. He saw the chaukidar following the three soldiers. The chaukidar was saying that a soldier had killed a man and he should be seized. No one else was following except the chaukidar. He saw five or seven persons at a distance of about 200 paces. He had heard the report of a gun but did not see it fired. Witness was within 50 paces of the chaukidar as he ran. The chaukidar was following three soldiers, two were in front and one behind. He did not know the kalendars.

Police-Inspector Edward Gardiner, examined by Mr. Strachey deposed that he was city Police Inspector of Bareilly. Dutt Ram, chaukidar, reported at the kotwali that Mittu had been shot about six o'clock.

Some discussion took place as to whether the witness should repeat what Dutt Ram said. Mr. Alston did not object, but requested that the written statement of what Dutt Ram said might be put in.

Examination resumed: As far as witness recollected, Dutt Ram said that four soldiers—he was not certain that he mentioned the number—had been in a grove of trees where there were some bears, and had shot one of the bear-men who had followed him. He did not remember that Dutt Ram said the soldiers had teased the bears. The report was made above six o'clock. Witness proceeded to the spot not far from the distillery. Witness referring to the map stated that the marks in red ink were correct. He found Mittu lying wounded in the place (B) indicated in the map. Witness found blood on the ground at the place where Mittu was lying. At the place marked C a small portion of the wheat field was trampled. The space being 8 or 10 feet square. It was trampled at the place where Mittu was lying, the space being about 12 feet square. The path varied from one foot in width to 8 feet. The condition of the crop on either side did not show that there had been a number of people passing. The crops did not come close to the path. There Mittu's wife and children and some men were sitting. The signs of struggle were that the wheat was trampled, and there was blood. From B. to C there was a mark of two or three men running through, no made path, but the crop broken. There were about fifty houses in Benipur. Tulsi Serai was not a village but a grove. There was no large village near the spot. The wounded man was lying on his back covered with a blanket. On removing the blanket witness saw a large wound on the right side of the stomach. The surface of the wound was burned and black. It was a large patch mangled and irregular. As far as he could make out it was as if the shot had been fired upwards.

By the court: It would suggest that the gun was not fired from the shoulder.

By Mr. Strachey: Mittu was conscious. Mittu Shah said that a soldier had shot him. He said they were begging of the soildier not to tease the bear and asked for *insaf*. By *insaf* he understood that they were asking something for compensation. He said, "If you do not give me something as compensation, come to the police station," and called to the chaukidar. He said there were four soldiers. He said he felt very weak and that he knew he should die. He begged of his wife not to cry but to go away.

By the court: Witness did not question any one but the wounded man, the others heard what he said. Witness had the man put on a charpoy and sent to the Civil Hospital at Bareilly. He saw him in the Civil Hospital next day. Dr. Anderson, the Civil Surgeon, attended him. He heard of his death on the 11th.

Mr. Gardiner cross-examined by Mr. Alston, it was almost dark when witness reached the wounded man. There were no fields on certain portions of the path between the grove and the spot where the wounded man was lying. There were narrow uncultivated spaces of land here and there along the path. The wound was black from the gun-powder. He could not say whether the right hip bone was fractured. Assuming that the man was standing up-right, the muzzle of the gun must have been slightly raised. Mittu Shah was about 5 feet 6 inches. Witness went with the Magistrate to the grove a day or two afterwards and saw the bear. In witness's opinion it was not true that the bear was not seriously injured and was quite well. Witness remarked to the Magistrate that the bear appeared lame. He may have been mistaken in thinking so.

By Mr. Strachey: He thought it was three days afterwards that he saw the bears.

Mr. Strachey then tendered, under section 509, the evidence of Sargeon-Major Anderson, and read it. The following portions are important:—

The wound was a sort of lateral wound caused apparently by a gun discharged at close quarters. No shot or bullet was found in it at the time. He died on the morning of the 11th. His death was due to the wound I have described. Such a wound would have killed any man. The body was identified by the brother of the deceased, Sher Ali Shah. The powder mark was very visible on the abdomen. The gun must have been discharged very close, at a distance of 2 or 3 feet. The gun must have been discharged in a slanting position. The wound crossed the abdomen at an angle of about 30 degrees from an assumed horizontal line across the body. I am inclined to think, from the great breadh of the wound, that the deceased was in a stooping position when shot. He was a small man compared with the prisoner. The wound might certainly have been caused while the deceased was in the act of seizing the gun and pulling it downwards towards him. The wound and the powder mark were such as to warrant the supposition that the gun, if not actually touching the deceased's body, was within a few inches or at most 2 feet from it.

A question arose as to weather Mittu Shah had been identified sufficiently, and this was left open when the court adjourned for lunch. Two or three of the witnesses were examined on the point, and his lordship expressed himself satisfied.

Mr Strachey stated that the prisoner before the Magistrate reserved his defence.

The prisoner got an opportunity under section 342 to explain any matters arising out of the evidence, his lordship explaining, before he began, the law on the subject.

Prisoner said Mittu Shah was shot by his gun which was at the time in the hands of himself and three natives. He thought it was cocked, but he was not sure. He always carried his gun cocked in the jungle, and he supposed it was cocked. He was not carrying it in a position to shoot.

Mr. Justice Blair: I do not want to cross-examine you, but I want you to answer correctly a further question I put to you. Were you at that moment carrying the gun for the purpose of shooting or not?

Prisoner: Yes, my lord.

In answer to other questions he said the natives seemed to be rather upset about something, and they started on him as he came along, and they kept following them up. There had been someone there who had upset their bear; some one had been there before him who had upset their bear and run away. He had not seen anyone near the bear. He thought that someone else had upset the bear, because when he got near the bagh the natives ran down to him and told him some one had been there with dogs and upset the bear, and given them one rupee and gone away. That was as far as he understood the natives. One of the natives told him this, a man who had not appeared in court—not since the occurrence. None of the natives said that he (prisoner) had hurt the bear. They followed him for some money, and he would not give them any. After being again told that he was not being cross-examined but merely questioned to explain the story, witness in reply to a question said he did not know why the natives asked for money when he had done no hurt to their bears. Immediately before his gun was seized the natives started hitting him on the head with some big sticks, and others snatched at the gun as soon as they started hitting him with the stick. Before that he had only asked the chaukidar of Benipur to come along with him to the Police Inspector. He did not know how many natives struck him on the head. He was struck several times before he got knocked down. He was knocked down shortly after the gun went off. He was struck before the gun went off by the bearman, the man who gave his evidence first (Kazim Ali). He was struck with a big bamboo stick. No one else struck him till they began to wrestle for the gun, then there were several natives striking with sticks. He had not his hand on the trigger of the gun when they began to wrestle with him. It was not on the trigger when the gun went off. There were three natives holding the gun; that he could swear to.

Mr. Justice Blair said if he wished to make a general statement it would be more convenient that he should do it later on.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Alston said he did not propose to address the jury till he had called his witnesses.

Mr. Justice Blair said he thought he must insist on having an outline of the defence for the benefit of the other side.

Mr. Alston said he had not the slightest objection, but it had, hitherto, not been the practice.

Mr. Justice Blair said that was a very bad practice, to which he should give no countenance at all.

Mr. Alston then briefly outlined the evidence that would be given. It was substantially the prisoner's statement which they had just heard. The statement of Gunner Butcher and two privates belonging to other regiments would show that the latter two soldiers went to the grove, and that it was by them that the bears were teased. These two soldiers did not see prisoner and Butcher that day, and the jury would, he thought, arrive at the conclusion that the witnesses for the prosecution were telling a deliberate lie when they said there were four soldiers and that they had two guns. He would prove that Butcher and the prisoner were brought into the barracks in a gharry which was lent to them on the road because prisoner had such a bad wound on his head. Neither of them had a gun then, prisoner's being left behind. The witnesses for the Crown, to make their case more probable, had represented that there were four soldiers and two guns, thinking the jury would come to the conclusion that they would not attack four soldiers with two guns. He would also call evidence as to the prisoner's character, the best evidence, that of the captain of his battery, who had known him four years.

Private Joseph Gostlow, examined by Mr. Alston, said: He was a private in the Oxfordshire Regiment. In March of this year his regiment was stationed at Bareilly. He remembered on 8th March going with Private Brooks, of the Essex Regiment, taking some dogs down by the Commissariat lines, then down by the railway station, crossing the line there, then going past a swamp and on to another road till they reached a mango grove. They left barracks about twelve o'clock. There was a hut built at the grove, and two black bears tied up to the trees close to the hut. Neither witness nor Brooks had a gun. The dogs barked at the bears, and made the bears wild and also the men. This continued for some time, and the natives started swinging sticks over the soldiers' heads. They had to give them a rupee to get away from them. This was between two and three o'clock. After giving them a rupee they walked away, and could hear them making a noise and throwing lumps of dirt after them. They again overtook the soldiers, who had to give them another rupee to get away again. This let them get a certain distance away, and the natives began making a noise again. The soldiers took to their heels and ran. On that day witness saw neither the prisoner nor a man named Butcher.

By the court: He knew them by name as being in the station.

By Mr. Alston: They were not friends of his. Two or three days afterwards he heard of the shooting of a native. He heard it from his Colonel in the orderly room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strachey. He said that in the mango grove there was a hut. It was a canvas hut. That was the only one he saw. It was small. He did not see monkeys or any other animals besides the bears. He had never been at the grove before. He went by accident to the grove. Before he went into the grove he did not know there were bears there The road was broken and sandy, there were crops on each side. It was not a made road, and it was not raised above the ground on either side. It was impossible to go straight from Bareilly to the grove, there being a swamp between the railway station and the road on the other side. He knew a distillery near the grove which he left on the right. Several roads joined there. His comrade said it was a distillery. It was a long distance from them. He did not actually pass the distillery. He was at the grove between two and three o'clock. He could not see the bears from the road. They went into the grove for shade because it was getting very hot. The place where he saw the bears might be a mile from where he left the road. He passed over open country from the road to the grove. The road from which he turned off to the grove was not five or six feet above the level of the country. To get to the grove he did not go along any road on an embankment five or six feet high. He could not say whether he could see the grove from the road. He turned off to find a place where there was shade, and came across the place. He did not see any other groves. There were not trees all along the road. There were trees along the road that he left. He did not notice any groves. He left the road to go across country to the railway line. The road was about three-quarters of a mile from the railway station. Along the road he did not see any village. He might have passed a village on the left before reaching the grove, but he did not notice it. He did not see any village near the grove. He did not see any animals in the grove except the bears, adding that he did not climb the trees to see if there were animals there. There were seven or eight natives in the grove. There were one man, two women, and several little boys in the grove when they reached it. They appeared to be in charge of the bears. He could not say exactly if the bears were tied to trees or to pegs in the ground. The dogs made the bears wild, and on this one native gave a yell, and there were about ten round him in a short time. They came from different directions. He did not think he could recognize any of those men. There was no harm done to the bears. They were not struck. Witness and his companion drove off the dogs, and he was certain that the bears were not hurt. He was in the grove about a quarter of an hour altogether. There were five dogs altogether. The seven or eight or ten native had sticks in their hands, bamboos. They swung their sticks over witness's and his companion's heads, but did not strike them. They threw dirt after they were leaving. When the other ten natives came they had just got the dogs off. Witness could not understand anything they said.

Private Charles Brooks, of the 2nd Essex Regiment, examined by Mr. Alston: He knew Gostlow; he saw him on the 8th March. He started from the Essex camp about twelve o'clock. They took some dogs with them and went down by the station, crossed a road, came to a piece of ground called a swamp—he thought that was the name; he did not know much about the country—to a place called a tope. They heard the dogs making a noise. They got the place where the dogs were, and heard a noise that they did not recognize. When they got to the place they saw two black bears. The dogs seemed to have upset the bears, and upsetting the bears had upset the natives. After getting the dogs away, the natives got into a quarrelsome attitude by swinging sticks and throwing dirt. Witness seeing the condition they were in gave them a rupee and tried to quiet them. When he got about 150 or 200 yards from where the first quarrel was, they followed, and, seeing them in the same way again he gave them another rupee to make them quiet. Witness was unarmed. After giving them the rupee they got away about the same distance, and the natives followed again. Witness ran as hard as he could till he got away. Witness did not see the prisoner and Gunner Butcher that day. He had seen prisoner and Gunner Butcher in the station, but did not know them personally. He got back to Bareilly about four o'clock.

By the court: It took about an hour or a little more to get from the grove to Bareilly. He went back by himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strachey: Witness went out that day for a ramble. There were a lot of dogs about the barracks and they followed. He could not say what sort of dogs they were, he was no judge of dogs. He was sure they were dogs and not cats. He had never been at the grove before. The grove was about a mile and a half from the road that he crossed. They did not go along the road they crossed it. He did not notice any road nearer the grove than the one they crossed. He thought there was an embankment between three and four hundred yards from the grove, but he did not know if there was a road along it. They did not cross or go along the embankment. He could not say whether the bears were in the centre or the edge of the grove. They did not see the bears till they got inside the grove. There were no huts in the grove, there was a tent. The bears were tied to pegs by the nose and hind legs. The tent they saw was what they generally called a lascar tent. They did not see any animals besides the bears, they did not see any monkeys. When they first got to the grove they found about ten or twelve natives. There were not twenty. They were all round the bears. He could not say if there were any women and children. He and his companion went up together. The ten or twelve were scattered about, they tried to quiet the bears. Witness tried to quiet the dogs. After they arrived, more natives came as soon as they heard the noise of the bears. At least eight more people came up. He could not recognise any of the people who were there first. He did not see the bears hurt. He and his comrade had nothing in their hands. The natives were quarrelsome after they got the dogs away. They did not begin to get quarrelsome till witness called off the dogs. They swung sticks over their own heads as if they meant to strike. Witness did not understand what they said, but they seemed very angry. Witness did not set the dogs on the bears. Witness gave them a rupee after they left the grove. He was sure he did not give any of them a rupee inside the grove. When he gave the rupee he was about 20 yards from the grove. When he gave them the rupee, the natives had a conversation among themselves and witness walked off. There might have been fifty altogether following them. He thought the first rupee did not satisfy them, and therefore he gave them another. They stopped and had another conversation, and witness ran off. He thought it would quieten them to give them rupees. He did not go home with his comrade.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

On Saturday morning the next witness called for the defence was Gunner Butcher, who said that on the 8th March he went out with the prisoner. They took a dog. They got to a mango tope; they did not go in. They heard the noise of bears in the grove, they went towards the bears when they were stopped by the natives. They said something which prisoner said was a demand for *buckshessh*: they did not receive any *buckshessh*. There were four or five men who stopped them from going near the bears; one of the natives called out something, and several more came on the spot. They tried to wrest the gun from Roffey; they succeeded in doing so. Witness saw three natives holding the gun. Witness was about twenty yards in front of Roffey. He heard the gun go off in the course of the struggle. Roffey was knocked to the ground after the gun went off; witness went up to him, the gun was in the natives' hands. He saw something on the ground, but could not say if it was a man. Roffey and he then made off, the natives had Roffey's hat. Roffey's head was hurt and bleeding; they went off over the railway line. On the road they met Lieutenant Warden, of the Essex Regiment, who gave them his gharry and told them to go to barracks. They reached barracks about 6-10 p.m. They met no other soldiers at the grove that day.

Cross-examined: He had never been to that grove before; when he started from the barracks he had no intention of going to that particular place. He did not know of its existence; he went out to shoot; he had no pass; he would be liable to be punished for going out shooting without a pass, but he was not out shooting. His companion had the gun. The dog was with him when they heard the bears. The noise they made was the usual noise made by a bear. The natives stopped them sixty yards from where the bears were, as they were going towards the animals; he swore that neither he nor his comrade did anything to the bears. The dog did not go near the bears. The natives came up and surrounded them; there were four or five of them, they all had sticks. Witness was not ten minutes in the grove. Witness heard the word *buckshessh*; he had been ten months in the country, he did not know the meaning of the word. He would swear that his comrade told him nothing else of what the natives said. He did not hear him say that they were complaining of their animals having been annoyed; he understood from their gestures that somebody had upset the bears, they gesticulated with a stick as if hitting a bear and pointed to the animals; witness saw nobody hit the bear, or go away from that place. He saw no soldiers. Witness thought the natives referred to him and his companion as the people who had been hurting the bears. They were overtaken by twenty or twenty-five natives. Witness was close to his comrade, they were walking, not running. Witness thought the natives were going to pass them, but instead they turned round and began to wrestle for the gun. They had been flinging dirt as they followed; he could not state if he and his companion went side by side, or whether one was ahead of the other. He could not say whether his comrade had yet been hit or not.

Mr. Justice Blair turned to the witness saying: "Do you mean to tell the jury that you cannot say whether your comrade, up to this time, had been struck or not," and repeated the question eight or nine times.

Witness said that he had not seen his companion struck up to the time the struggle began; he saw him struck once after the struggle began. This was done after the gun had been fired. Up to this witness had not said or done anything to his pursuers. Witness saw a man in the crowd with a red turban on, whom he identified as the chaukidar, Dutt Ram.

Questioned by Mr. Justice Blair: Witness saw his companion struck once. He was watching him. He was not struck before. He was not struck at several times to witness's knowledge.

Mr. Justice Blair referred to the statement made by prisoner and pointed out that he stated he had been struck several times.

Witness continuing said that he first saw Dutt Ram in the crowd of natives. Witness did not hear prisoner say anything to Dutt Ram, as the natives were making too much noise.

Mr. Justice Blair: And you thought they were going to pass you, why did you think that?

Witness: I did not know they were after us, they might have been after somebody else.

Mr. Justice Blair: Do you mean to tell the jury that you did not think these men were after you when they were throwing clods as they followed you. Now, look the jury in the face and tell them did you believe that.

This question his lordship repeated several times.

Witness: We had not given them any trouble, some did pass us.

Mr. Justice Blair: They were pelting clods at you anyhow?

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Strachey. The chaukidar followed with the natives, he was quite close when the wrestling began. The spot where the struggle took place was about 500 yards off; when the struggle began he was 20 yards ahead of Roffey. He swore positively he heard the gun go off. He knew Mr. Gardener, Inspector of Police, by sight. He saw him on the 9th March at the Police Court; he was writing, taking their depositions. Witness made a statement to that gentleman.

Mr. Strachey said he would take his lordship's ruling as to whether those depositions were admissible under section 162, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Blair said he would admit them, subject to any other ruling he might make later on.

Witness was then questioned as to his deposition before Mr. Gardener to the effect that he did not hear a gun fired off; his present statement was true, his other answer was dictated by the fact that he was arrested as well as Roffey, and did not see why he should make a statement.

Mr. Justice Blair: Why did you not tell the truth?" No answer.

Examination continued: He did not tell Mr Gardener the gun went off in the course of the struggle.

To the court: Witness did not go and complain because he had been put in the guardroom.

Examination continued: He did not tell Gardener that he had been pelted, he could not say why he did not tell him. When he got back to Roffey after the latter had been struck down, Roffey got up and they both ran away, they were followed a short distance by three or four natives, the chaukidar was not among those who followed. He did not see Privates Gostlow and Brooks that day, he did not know them, he had no acquaintance with them since; he had seen them once, they travelled to Allahabad together.

To the Court: He first learnt that they had gone to the *baugh* with the dogs on the morning of the investigation at the court. He heard that they were the men, but could not say for certain; it was told so by some of the men in barracks when he got back. He did not know the Government distillery. He got to the grove about 4-30 p.m.; it was about 3½ miles to the grove by the way they went. From the scene of the scuffle they ran all the way to the spot they met the gharry, that was about two miles from the barracks.

Re-examined: He was put under arrest the very night he got back to the barracks, so was the prisoner. He had no opportunity from the time he was put in the guard-room to the time he appeared in court to get Gostlow and Brooks to give false evidence. Prisoner was in the same predicament. He was then an accused person, he had never before been accused with another man of murder, he had never considered the best course to take in such circumstances.

Mr. Justice Blair: The best course is to tell the truth.

Re-examination continued: He did not see why he should tell the Inspector exactly what occurred. He only saw the prisoner once, he was then 20 yards ahead; he only saw the prisoner struck once; he turned round during the struggle. He could only recognize the chaukidar. He was released about three days after wards from court.

Captain Henry Grey Burrowes stated he was Captain of the prisoner's battery; he had known prisoner for four years. He had served seven years and a-half; he had two good conduct badges; that was the utmost number he could have got in that time; from his knowledge of the prisoner he stated he was one of the best conducted men in the battery; he had a good reputation for peaceableness. The two witnesses, Brooks and Gostlow, were discovered by witness going to the other regiments, and asked them to find out if any of their men were in the jungle on the 8th March. It was not an uncommon practice for soldiers to go out unarmed with dogs. Some of them went out without sticks; he had seen them going out.

The cross-examination of this witness did not bring out anything noteworthy.

Re-examined: He did not get Butcher's and Gostlow's names from the prisoners in the first instance.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Alston then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The prisoner, he said, was charged with murder, and what was popularly called manslaughter. Counsel then briefly pointed out what were the general constituents of the latter offence. The important fact in this case was for the prosecution to prove the charges against the accused, and he was to be found guilty on that evidence; if the jury did not believe that evidence they could not find the man guilty, even if they thought the evidence on his behalf not true. Men of their experience would not convict on hypothetical conjectures as what took place that afternoon. They would demand to know the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, of what took place that afternoon. He would ask them to keep in mind some essential characteristics of native character. The man one met in the large cities was not the same man they met on his own dunghill in the country. They were asked to believe that some soldiers approached a grove in which were some bears, did them some injury which had no further effect than to make them seedy and quiet, and then deliberately shot one of the owners of the bears for no other reason than that the latter said he would make a report to the kotwal, that the soldiers had annoyed his bears. Did they think it probable that a man of six and a-half years' service of good conduct and peaceable disposition would hold in such dread a report to the police, that he would deliberately shoot the man who said he would make the report. That was the only aggravation put before them, and it was not for them to speculate whether there was any other cause. If he went no further he would confidently, at this point, ask them to acquit the prisoner on the ground that the prosecution had not told the truth. He had, however, more to say. Counsel then went on to criticize the evidence of the bearmen and the two excisemen, who said that he had gone 500 yards to ease himself, and had gone back without doing so, the other man said he went with Madho, counsel supposed to assist him. He submitted that these men had given no satifactory reason for being there. The bearmen were interested witnesses who might be supposed to stretch every point in their favour against the prisoner. Counsel derided their story as unworthy of belief. He referred to the evidence of the head constable that the men were in a highly excited state, and asked if those would be the *garib admis*, they said they became in the presence of the soldiers, and whose only prayer was for justice. If jury believed this, he envied their belief. Chief point for them was ring of the gun. The men went 700 yards, what reason was there then for firing afterwards. The only reason suggested was the use of the word kotwal by one of the pursuers Counsel then went on to show from the evidence of, Dutt Ram that the word had been used for fully twenty minutes, and said that at that suggestion the prosecution broke down. The prosecution had admitted that the pursuers had seized the gun: the point at issue was: did they seize the gun before or after the shot, and was Mittu Shah holding the gun or not? The doctor's evidence on this point was most valuable, as he said that the wound might have been caused by deceased trying to seize the gun. Mr. Alston then went on to the infident of the blow inflicted by Dutt Ram, and asked did they believe that a man of prisoner's physique would let a creature like that chaukidar hit him. He could do for ten such, as his forefathers had done before. The prisoner's story was that as he was wrestling for the gun with three men, somebody hit him from behind. That sort of heroism on the part of the chaukidar counsel could understand. Counsel then dealt with the evidence of Brooks and Gostlow with a view to explaining away the apparent discrepancies in their evidence. He also referred to Butcher's evidence, and suggested that his false answer, to the Inspector were dictated by the terror he felt at finding himself charged with murder. It would have been wiser to tell the truth, but it was very easy to be wise after the event. If Butcher had concocted a false story he would have had it more pat. He was a bad witness, but not necessarily a false witness. Finally, he begged the jury to remember that the whole responsibility of deciding on the fact of the case rested with them.

Mr. Strachey, in reply, went through Mr. Alston's arguments *seriatim* traversing his statements and arguing that the story for the Crown was true, and that for the defence false.

SUMMING-UP AND VERDICT.

Mr. Justice Blair summed up the case at length.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned after an absence of fifty minutes.

The foreman announced that they unanimously found the prisoner "not guilty" on the charge of murder. On the charge of culpable homicide seven were for an acquittal, and two for a conviction.

His lordship remarked that he saw no reason for differing from the jury, and directed the discharge of the prisoner.

Prisoner, on leaving the dock, was congratulated by a number of people in court.

If the hackneyed maxim "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" were to be scrupulously observed, there would be a solemn silence regarding the death of Lord Ailesbury. But noblesse oblige. In a position like Lord Ailesbury's a man must live either as a brilliant example or as a warning beacon, and when the light goes out there must be talk. The poorest man in London was not likely to envy Lord Ailesbury's wealth associated as it was with his reputation. It is only two or three years since the heir presumptive to the splendid historic family estates in Wiltshire made a moving appeal to the Courts to save from this spendthrift peer at least the family mansion. It then came out that during his grandfather's life a Yorkshire estate had been sold and the Wiltshire estate resettled to provide the young heir with 175,000*l.* to pay his debts and start life afresh. Five years had not elapsed before the young man, having succeeded to the peerage and his life interest in the remaining property, was bankrupt and had mortgaged his interests for 250,000*l.* Lord Iveagh came in with his offer of 750,000*l.* for the Savernake Forest estate and mansion, and after much litigation the family property had nearly passed into the stranger's hands. In 1887 the Stewards of the Jockey Club, in warning Lord Ailesbury off the turf, recorded that it was "proved to their satisfaction that Lord Ailesbury, in the presence of Tyler, his trainer, gave orders to Martin not to win the race (for the Harewood Plate at York);" and "further satisfied themselves that similar orders had been given by Lord Ailesbury upon previous occasions." The veil may be drawn here. There is a moral in the fact that Lord Ailesbury was not thirty-one at his death.

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CHINESE STRIKES AND STRIKERS.

How they deal with strikes and strikers in the Celestial Empire may be gathered from the following extracts from the Peking Official *Gazette*:—

Ch'ang Shun, Tartar General of Kirin (Central Manchuria), begs to report a strike organised by certain merchants of Ch'angts'unfu, Kirin, and the sentences imposed upon the guilty persons, together with the sentence given in the case where a collector of revenue attempted to overawe the officiating magistrate into submitting to the demands of the merchants in question. In former times the collection of likin upon goods entering the prefecture of Ch'angts'unfu was farmed out to a syndicate of merchants trading there; but owing to the discovery of certain defects in the system from which the government sustained great losses in revenue, it was decided by memorialist to send deputies to Ch'angts'unfu and establish a bureau in that city, for the purpose of collecting likin, instead of farming the revenue to the merchants. This inauguration of a new system gave great offence to the syndicates, of which there were two, who had somewhat similar functions in the collection of likin in that prefecture. The consequence was that when notice was given to the syndicates by the magistrate of the town that on a certain day the government would commence collecting likin itself, the heads of the syndicates arranged to close their doors to trade on that very day and organise a general strike of all the merchants and traders of the city. The place of meeting of the greater syndicate was the temple of the tutelary god of the city (*Cheng Hung Miao*) and the men most active in formenting public opinion against the constituted authorities were Li Luyung, manager of the Kuang Shun pawn-broking shop; Ssao Then-sheng, manager of the Young Chu wholesale grocery store; Chu Tze-an, official likin receiver, and a few others. Li Lu-yung having called together the members of the greater syndicate, declared that they should all be unanimous in going on strike, and to this end demanded that all the traders of the city should sign a document protesting against the government being its own likin collector, and threatening that if the latter should persist in the new system, the moment the memorialist's deputies should hang up the government likin bureau sign-board, they would close their doors and not resume trade until the objectionable bureau had been removed from the prefecture. Li Lu-yung then offered to go up to Peking and appeal on behalf of the merchants of Ch'angts'unfu, if the local authorities offered to do things with a high hand, but that to bind all together they should sign some document. Acting on these suggestions therefore, over four hundred and seventy shops stamped a paper with their chops, which Li Lu-yung gave to the charge of the secretary of the greater syndicate—the smaller syndicate being but a branch of the former and following its lead of course in everything. It was even suggested that an oath should be extracted from every one of the traders in the city, but this last was not eventually insisted upon. The official likin receiver Ch'u Tze-an, having accepted a large bribe from these two syndicates, tried to use his influence with the local officials, and finally resorted to threats in order to coerce the perfect and district magistrate to recommend the abolition of the proposed likin bureau; but the latter remained firm, and on the 9th of January last gave orders for the hanging up of the sign-board of the bureau, notice being given that from that day forward likin would have to be paid into the bureau instead of as formerly to the greater and smaller syndicates. On the next day (10th January) all the shops closed their doors according to previous agreement. No rioting, however, occurred, everything being done in an orderly manner. The local officials did their best to persuade the merchants of the city to resume business, but being coerced by the syndicates none dared to obey their mandarins. Memorialist being communicated with gave immediate orders for the arrest of the ringleaders. In the meanwhile, five days after the strike, a large number of traders, thinking they had gone far enough, met at another temple for the purpose of arranging about resuming business, but the above-named Tsao T'iensheng and a man named Tso Lu-chin, also a manager of a large shop, came upon the scene and prevented the step. When orders came from memorialist for the arrest of the ringleaders some ten in number, Li Lu-yung and two others succeeded in making their escape, ostensibly to proceed to Peking to appeal to the Throne, but they have not been heard of since, although warrants are out for their arrest. The men arrested so far, Tso T'ien-sheng, Ch'u Tze-an, and several others, have been sent to memorialist for personal enquiry, and they having confessed their implication in organising a strike against constituted authority, memorialist has accordingly imposed the following sentences on the culprits:—According to the law where subjects of the Crown have used their influence in gathering a crowd to oppose the constituted authorities with violence and not in a passive manner, the sentence is death by strangulation. In the case where a government official has been guilty of attempting to coerce a superior by threats the sentence is a hundred blows of the bamboo and banishment. But there must be a difference made in the sentences imposed upon the leaders and those who merely followed their lead voluntarily or otherwise. In this case, the leaders were Wang Ch'i-fu, Liu Hui-wu, and Li Lu-yung—the last-named being still at large. These having been guilty of organising a strike and passively opposing the officials, are sentenced to one hundred blows and three years' banishment, while T'sao Tiensheng and others, being only their followers and instruments, have been sentenced to 100 blows and banishment to 3,000 *li*. The official likin receiver Ch'u Tze-an being an official himself should know the laws, hence for attempting to coerce his superiors, he is to be banished for life to some unhealthy place in Kuangtung or Yunnan.—"*Rescript: Let the Board of Punishments report thereon.*"

A HEAVIER SENTENCE ASKED FOR.

Ch'ang Shun, however, did not think this punishment sufficient and in a postscript memorial states that the official likin receiver of Ch'angts'unfu, named Ch'u Tze-an, whom in a prior memorial he had sentenced to banishment to some inhospitable region in Kuangtung or Yunnan, for accepting a large bribe from the striking traders of that city, and using his influence over the local officials and exercising threatening language to the latter in order to get their aid in preventing government from establishing a likin bureau in the city of Ch'angts'unfu, has since been found to have been guilty of much graver faults. In other words, the Brigade Commander of that district has sent memorialist secret information that the culprit indeed knew from the very beginning everything about the intended strike amongst the merchants and traders of his town, in fact, he has been accused of being the prime mover and adviser of the merchants, telling them what to do and how to coerce the officials. Ch'u Tze-an upon re-examination has, however, strenuously denied all this, and claims that he became acquainted with the movement of the traders only when the strike actually began, and that tempted by the large bribes offered him, he endeavoured to use his best efforts to help the traders, for which he greatly repents, etc. But although memorialist has no evidence to the contrary, the fact has been proved that on a former occasion when the country people of the same city tried to resist the constituted authorities, this same receiver was their chief adviser in the *emeut*. Hence it may be safely inferred that in this special instance Ch'u Tze-an was only doing a thing he had been accustomed to. For these cogent reasons memorialist considers that the said official likin receiver should have his first sentence of banishment changed into that of death by strangulation at the autumn assizes.

The same high official in another postscript memorial asks that considering the deceit and cunning of the ringleaders of the merchants and traders who struck recently at Ch'angts'unfu, in order to prevent government from collecting likin by its own deputies, the customary Act of Mercy that will be issued by the Throne in commemoration of the Empress Dowager's birthday next November, may not affect these men, and that they be made to expiate their faults, without hope of commutation for which ordinary criminals have the right to ask.

The Communal Council at Venice having unanimously approved the proposals made by its Committee on the subject, has finally decided to hold biennial Exhibitions of Art in this city, the first to be opened in April, 1895, in commemoration of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy. The exhibitions will be international, and entry will be partly free and partly by invitation. The success of the first exhibition is already regarded as assured in view of the importance of the prizes offered, and the great fame of the Italian and foreign artists who belong to the committee of patrons, among whom are Sir John Millais and Sir Frederick Leighton.

The distress among the labouring population of Andalusia in Spain has become very acute. At San Lucar, near Cadiz, bands of famishing workpeople pillaged the bakers' shops, and the police gave way before them. At the Old town of Eciza on the river Genel in the province of Seville there was rioting in the streets and the municipality had to distribute 3,000 bread tickets to appease the mob. At Tarifa, near Gibraltar, 2,000 workpeople went to the Town Hall to demand work.

A MISSION BOAT FOR LAKE NYASSA.

The following appeal is being issued for funds for the placing of a Mission Boat on Lake Nyassa:—

The present appeal on behalf of Christianity an civilization in Eastern Central Africa will commend itself in principle to all English Church people who love and value the conception and the work of the Universities Mission. It will also be felt to have a special claim upon all who believe that the slave trade of which in its foulest form Lake Nyassa has been the centre, is the darkest stain upon the escutcheon of humanity. Many, it is thought, will also desire to contribute a fitting memorial to Captain Cecil Maguire who with a small body of Indian troops opened up so much of the country to missionary and benevolent enterprise, and died a soldier's death in breaking the captive's chains.

The Bishop of Nyassaland is anxious to take advantage of the results of Captain Maguire's heroic efforts and of the heavy blow which Commissioner Johnston has inflicted upon the slave trade. The Bishop proposes to establish some new Mission Stations, and to strengthen some which already exist on the southern portion of the eastern shore of the vast Lake Nyassa. Of these it is intended that one should be opened at Fort Johnston (M'Ponda), built by Captian Maguire, where no mission could carry on its beneficent operations until that brave soldier obtained the submission of M'Ponda, and brought a large tract of country within English protection. A sisterhood is being gathered and established by the Bishop at this station. All who have observed the faintness with which the lines of natural religion are traced in the minds of the natives of this part of Africa will recognise the uselessness of mere occasional evangelization. They will perceive the necessity for

WRITERS AND READERS.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY will contribute a chapter to the forthcoming Life of Sir Richard Owen. It will be given at the close of the book, and will be an estimate of Owen and his work. It is settled now that the biography is not to appear until the autumn. Owen's literary remains included extensive correspondence and diaries, and his biographer, who is his grandson, has also found a diary which Lady Owen kept of great value.

The Life and Correspondence of Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., is to be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray. Mr. John Martineau, a member of a family which has long been intimately associated with literature, is the biographer. He will deal with Sir Bartle Frere alike as a public servant and as a private individual. In preparing the Life, he has had the use of all available material. The biography will make a couple of volumes.

Poems and Verses, by Helen, Lady Dufferin, stands first in Mr. John Murray's forthcoming list, but no time has been fixed for its publication. There is, indeed, a possibility that it may not appear until the autumn. Lord Dufferin, in his memoir of his mother, draws an interesting and informing picture of the Sheridan family. This picture may be expected to throw some new lights on Sheridan, both on the literary and personal sides. Although she is the author of several of the best-known Irish songs, none of Lady Dufferin's verse has ever appeared in book form.

It is stated that the Duchess of Buckingham is the only duchess who has ever visited Australia. Her forthcoming Glimpses of Four Continents will probably be ready this month. During her tour round the world the duchess wrote a full series of letters to friends at home, describing it. The letters, or some portions of them, were afterwards read as a lecture to a club. From that her Grace got the idea of making them into a book, and they are to be prettily illustrated.

We have received a copy of part of the Pentateuch translated by Mr. Marcus S. Bergmann into the dialect variously known as Judæo-German, Jewish Jargon, and Yiddish. We will not venture to pass any opinion upon the accuracy or the literary style of the translation, but Mr. Bergmann has received so many appreciative letters that these points may be said to be decided in his favour. He writes to us :—It is not generally known that the mass of the Jewish people are in the same condition as the Christians were before Luther first translated the Scriptures, for only a small per cent. age of the Jewish nation are able to understand their own Scriptures, though all, even the children, are taught to read the Hebrew characters with fluency. The British and Foreign Bible Society have published a first edition of 5,000 copies.

Messrs. Isbister will issue a story by Mr. William Canton, which is likely to attract attention. The Invisible Playmate : a Story of the Unseen, is the title of the tale, and its leading idea is a study of paternal affection. Through the whole book there runs a certain thread of uncanniness—a sort of touch of the supernatural. A man marries and has a child, and then afterwards losses wife and child. He marries again, has another child, and lives in a state of continual attempt to nerve himself for its possible loss also. One night—and here the strangest piece of uncanniness comes in—he sees his living child sleeping in bed with the dead babe cuddled in its arms. As a poet Mr. Canton is well known.

Philologists will learn with pleasure that Mr. Victor Collins has completed his attempt at a Catalogue of the Library of the late Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, which forms a thick quarto volume, containing 13,699 entries, and is published by Messrs. Sotheran and Co. at a guinea. The late Prince was a man of extraordinary philological enthusiasm, almost unapproached in the range of his linguistic knowledge and intimate friend of all the great linguists of his day, and with unrivalled opportunities, as the cousin of an Emperor and a rich man for the first part of his life, for collecting the books he loved. His ambition was to form the finest collection of linguistic works yet gathered together, and Mr. Collins says that many authorities are agreed that he succeeded. The present catalogue, he adds, is but the merest outline of the treasures of his library. It is for sale en bloc, the Princess desiring that it should remain intact. Orders to view it may be obtained from Mr. Collins, at 11, Cleveland-road, Barnes, S.W.

We are informed that an interesting experiment will shortly be made by Messrs. George Bell and Sons with a blank verse play, The Cross of Sorrow, by a new author, Mr. William Akerman. It may not be generally known that stage plays under the new American International Copyright Act are in the same position as musical compositions, that is to say, it is considered probable they need not be printed from plant manufactured in America. Should the test action now before the American courts—Novello, Ewer and Co. (representing the London music trade) v. Oliver Ditson, of Boston—be decided in favour of the London house, the point may be looked upon as practically established. Messrs. Bell and Sons propose meanwhile to enter Englishmade copies of Mr. Akerman's play at Washington.

Iota, Mrs. Manington Caffyn, is living in the country and working hard at her new novel. A new edition of her husband's novel, Miss Milne and I, is to be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson. Miss Milne and I is founded on real life.—Sydney Christian, the author of Lydia, has written a new novel, Sarah : a Survival, which Messrs. Sampson Low are about to publish.—A one-volume novel, The Evil Eye, has been written by the author of The Life of Victor Emmanuel. It is a story of the seventeenth century, placed in Italy, and containing a good deal of local colouring. Messrs. Sonnenschein, who will publish it, are also to issue an anonymous novel, Panta Rye

Mr. Stopford Brook's study of Tennyson will be published by Messrs. Isbister.—Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein have a work in the press entitled Social Evolution, by the author who writes as A Free Lance. Some time ago a volume from the same pen, On the Organisation of Science, attracted attention. A Band of Mercy Prize Series—to supply long-felt want—is announced from the same house. Miss Edith Carrington is to write the stories, which will, of course, have for motif the teaching of kindness towards animals.—The Rev. W. J. Dawson's volume of sermons The Comrade—Christ is to be ready in a few days.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces a Monograph on the Stalactites and Stalagmites of Cleave's Cove, in Ayrshire, by Mr. John Smith, vice, president of the Glasgow Geological Society.—Dr. John G. Robertson, of Glasgow, is publishing, through Messrs. Sonnenschein, an English edition of the middle high German poem Der Arme Heinrich, with an introduction, notes and glossary.—A volume of short stories (at 3s. 6d.) by Mr. Warwick Simpson, entitled Eighteen of Them, will be published by the Leadenhall Press.—Messrs. Morison Brothers, of Glasgow, will shortly publish in their Shilling Series of Entertaining Literature, Romantic Stories of our Scottish Towns, by W. H. Davenport Adams.—The Gaulois states that M. Alphonse Daudet, the novelist, is engaged upon a book which will appear in October. It is to be entitled, Memoirs of a Peasant.

Mrs. John Richard Green's Town Life in the Fifteenth Century, in two volumes, will be shortly issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It is dedicated to the memory of her husband, and a personal note in the preface will be read with interest :—The only training or guidance which I have ever had in historical work was in a very brief period in which I was able to watch the method and understand the temper in which Mr. Green's work was done. . . . The most fruitful lesson which remains in my memory is that of a day spent in Ancona between two stages of an invalid journey, when I was able to see the intense enthusiasm with which, as was his habit, he made his way, first to the Town Hall, and from the fragments of Greek and mediæval carving built into its walls, from harbour and pier, from names of streets and the cathedral cript, he extracted century by century some record of the old municipal life. It was doubtless some such remembrance as this that unconsciously led me in the course of reading to turn to the story of the English boroughs . . . When Mr. Green's work was over he asked of me a promise that I would try to take up some study in mediæval history where there seemed to him so much that still needed to be done and so much to be yet discovered. In this book I have made my first beginning towards the fulfilling of that promise.

The first part has been issued of Bibliographica a sumptuously got up magazine of bibliography, published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. The publishers have no doubt, done wisely in assuming that its sale will be a limited one, and that those to whom it appeals will be attracted by an edition de luxe. Only twelve quarterly parts will be issued (at an annual subscription of thirty shillings), each in a limited edition ; purchasers thus having a guarantee that their sets will be complete in three years and a prospect that the market value will not depreciate. It is assumed also that, in three years, time will have been given for the various points of Book-lore, which are of sufficient importance to require special treatment without being made the subject of separate works, to be adequately written upon by contributors who are specialists on their subjects. The first number contains nine articles ; the contributors being Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. C.I. Elton, M. Octave Uzanne, Herr H. Oskar Sommer, Mr. R. Proctor, Mr. A W. Pollard, Mr. E. Gordon Duff, Mr. W Y. Fletcher, and Miss S. T. Predeaux. Some beautiful cuts accompany the letterpress, which is itself finely printed on hand-made paper in large type ; and the coloured frontispiece shows the binding of a copy of Celsus's "De Medicina," once the property of Grolier, of date 1497.

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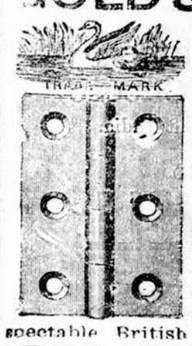

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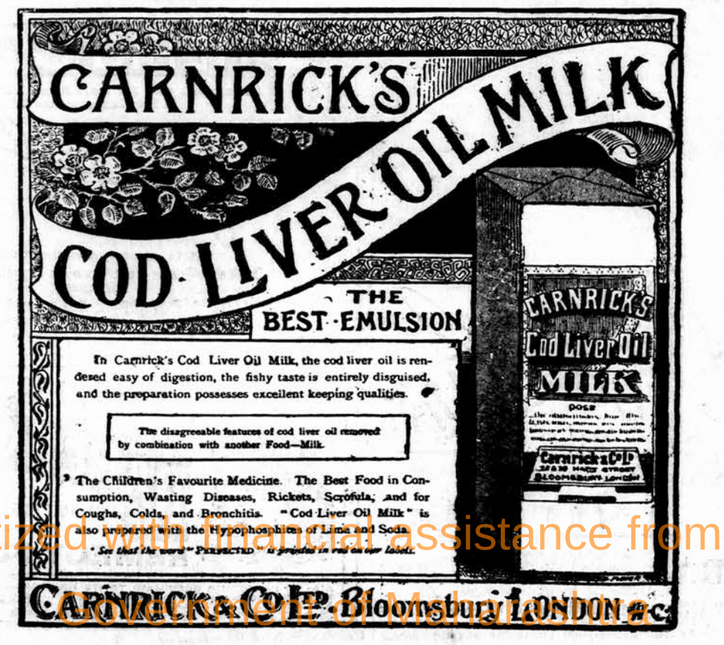
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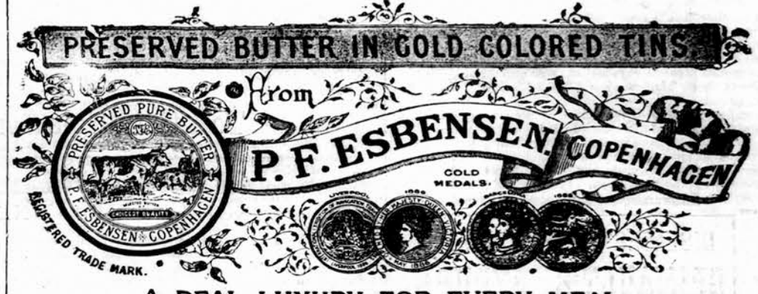

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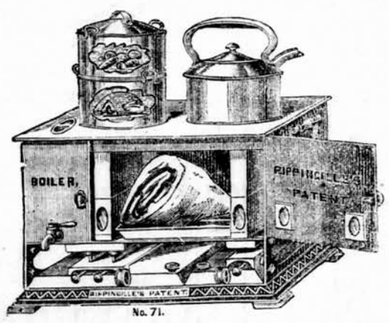

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